

Philadelphia Wins Fourth Game in World Series 6 to 5

MR. CHURCHILL'S HOME RULE BILL TALK PERPLEXES

Address of First Lord of Admiralty on the Irish Question Leaves United Kingdom in Uncertainty as to His Meaning

POSITION DIFFICULT

LONDON—Winston Churchill's speech on the Irish question has had the result of leaving his readers in absolute perplexity as to what he meant. The chief Nationalist organ, the Freeman's Journal, is entirely silent, apparently waiting for Mr. Redmond's pronouncement next Sunday at Limerick. The Irish News, on the other hand, which in Belfast represents the strong man of the party, Joseph Devlin, denounces any amendment which would exclude any part of Ulster.

The Unionist papers in Belfast are equally determined in their repudiation of the first lord of the admiralty's supposed olive branch "news letter," describing it as a surrender to Redmond, whilst the Northern Whig declares that Ulster is not going to be bluffed by his threats and comes to the conclusion that though willing to compromise he sees the difficulty of securing Mr. Redmond's approval.

It is quite certain that a decision to exclude northeastern Ulster would mean a deficit in the Irish budget and an increased contribution from England. This would be very far from popular in the constituencies and on the other hand the proposal to separate the northeastern counties from the other Ulster counties has been repudiated in advance by Sir Edward Carson.

Every development makes the government's position more difficult. John Redmond, last Sunday, week, demanded the bill and the whole bill, though willing to compromise on details which do not affect a Parliament in Dublin with authority to cover the whole country, and sums up his position in the phrase, "Full steam ahead." He was supported by Joseph Devlin on the following Sunday with the declaration that he would rather cut off his right hand than surrender an acre of Ulster.

On Wednesday comes the speech of the first cabinet minister, Reginald McKenna, with a strong denunciation of Sir Edward Carson and a declaration that the government will carry and enforce the bill at all costs. Two days later Winston Churchill speaks in quite a different tone, offering to compromise, though the terms of compromise are so indefinite as to mean very little.

The Nationalist press of Ireland is in full sail behind Redmond and Devlin, but in England one of the most powerful government papers declares against Mr. McKenna and in favor of the statesmanlike utterances of Mr. Churchill. Meanwhile Sir Edward Carson, speaking in the name of Ulster Unionists, has declared that he will listen to no partition of Ulster, and the Unionist press of the United Kingdom have practically nailed his signal to their masts.

HARRY GOSLING, AFTER DUBLIN VISIT, SPEAKS FOR LARKINISM

LONDON—The trades union fund for support of the Dublin strikers is steadily increasing, and yesterday, with a view to learning something of this subject, the Monitor representative saw Harry Gosling, president of the Transport Workers Union of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Gosling has just returned from a prolonged visit to Dublin, where he made arrangements for the reception of supplies of food from England and also supported James Larkin during the inquiry. He made it perfectly clear to the Monitor representative that, whatever English trades unionists might think of Larkinism if it were imported into the conditions prevailing in England they had no condemnation for it in the conditions prevailing in Ireland. "The fact," as Mr. Gosling put it pitifully, "is you cannot dig rock with a shovel; you have to use dynamite."

The Irish workers, he declared, were standing absolutely firm. The English unions were supporting them as much as they possibly could. Subscriptions were coming in from all quarters, and he had no hesitation in saying that if there was to be a fight to a finish the men would win.

The English Transport Union itself was concentrating its efforts upon the supply of food, and this effort they had determined to keep up as long as the strike lasted. This week they intended shipping coal also, and a system of distribution, in Dublin had been organized

EMPLOYERS ARE TO MEET AT ONCE IS DUBLIN REPORT

Their Federation Committee Holds Session Under Chairmanship of Mr. Murphy

LONDON—The Monitor's correspondent in Dublin telegraphs that a committee of the employers' federation met yesterday under the presidency of William Murphy, but the proceedings were not made public.

There is no apparent change in the situation in the Irish capital, though it is said that a general meeting of employers will be called immediately.

On the other hand efforts are being made to meet the needs of those affected by the dispute.

Men and women who belong to the unions are not so much in want, as was indicated in the Monitor's cable of yesterday, as the smaller traders and the casual workers. It is they who are feeling most the absence of the usual means of livelihood.

There was a slight renewal of rioting yesterday in Dublin itself and some disturbance at the village of Swords on the outskirts, where an attempt was made to stop cattle being driven into market.

M. POINCARÉ TO VIEW CARTAGENA FETE WITH KING

LONDON—Yesterday, after his return from Toledo, M. Poincaré received several deputations and then, after dining with the prime minister, attended a gala performance at the opera.

Later, accompanied by the King, he left for Cartagena, to which port the British cruiser Invincible has been ordered to take part in his reception.

The press of Madrid is enthusiastic on the subject of the success of his visit, and of the participation which the English government has indirectly taken in it.

INAUGURATION OF CHINA'S PRESIDENT IS SET FOR TODAY

LONDON—The inauguration of Yuan Shih-kai as first President of the Chinese republic takes place today. The great powers have now signified their recognition of the republic.

The President has agreed that the new government will take over all the responsibilities of the governments which have preceded, and public notification to this effect will be made in the inauguration.

PEACE WORKER TO SPEAK HERE

Langdon Davies of the Garton Foundation, England, who is expected to arrive tomorrow at the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon street, is scheduled to speak on labor and peace at the Women's Trade Union League, 7 Warren-street, Monday evening.

Banking and currency, much discussed just at this time, are subjects of importance and the Monitor is devoting considerable attention to them. The banking fraternity will be glad to read these items and undoubtedly will value highly the Monitor's cleanliness.

in an extraordinary way by a workman named Patrick Kenney.

Asked his opinion of the attitude of the employers, Mr. Gosling declared that in his opinion a large section of the British employers were behind the Dublin employers, but these, he was equally sure, did not represent the really enlightened employers in the country who, to an enormous extent, were in favor of recognition of the unions.

In his opinion a really serious difficulty in the labor world was created in a way by this very fact. The enlightened employers and the larger trades unions had come to terms, which prevented those unions from helping the workers whose employers failed to understand the advantage of such an agreement and who, in consequence, steadily exploited unorganized labor.

In Ireland, he believed, one of the great dangers to trade was sentiment. Anything could be done by an appeal to support home industries. English goods made under fair conditions were deliberately set aside by shopkeepers in order to push Irish goods made by sweated labor and sold at a higher price.

LONDON—The home secretary has withdrawn the operation of the cat and mouse act in certain cases, and has ordered forcible feeding of suffragettes who systematically defy the act.

Fourth Game For Big Title, Play by Play

Inning by Inning Story of Contest Between Athletics and Giants at Shibe Park Shows How Mack's Men Keep Up Pace

FIRST RUN MADE IN SECOND INNING

McInnis Scores It, and His Catch of Foul Fly for Which He Falls Into the Dugout Also Proves Feature of the Game

How the Athletics and Giants played the fourth game in the world's baseball series at Shibe park, Philadelphia, is told below. This story is complete, giving the final play in the last inning.

FIRST INNING
New York—Snodgrass hit an easy fly to Baker. Doyle flied out to Strunk. Fletcher was out, Barry to McInnis. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Bender disposed of the side on seven pitched balls, making a more auspicious start than in the opening game.

Philadelphia—Murphy flied out to Snodgrass on a long fly to right center, the catch being a nice one. Oldring tripled to right along the foul line, landing on the first ball pitched, but was out at the plate when Collins hit to Merkle who threw to McLean. Merkle leaped high and made a brilliant catch of a bad bouncer. Collins stole second, fooling Demaree, who threw to first while Collins was under full speed for second. Merkle's throw was too late to catch the runner. Baker fouled out to Shafer. No runs. One hit. No errors.

The Athletics started in to repeat yesterday's lead when Oldring caught one in the middle of the bat for a triple down the right field foul line. Demaree steadied, however, and the rally was ended when Oldring was caught at the plate.

SECOND INNING
New York—Burns was out to Murphy, the latter making an easy catch. Shafer struck out, Murray was hit and given his base. McLean singled, Murray going

HISTORICAL MEETING PAYS TRIBUTE TO MRS. MARY BAKER EDDY

LYNN, Mass.—The new home of the Lynn Historical Society was dedicated last night in the presence of about 150 members. The president of the society, Charles J. H. Woodbury, presided and with Samuel W. McCall made the addresses. Mr. Woodbury sketched the educational, commercial and historical sides of Lynn.

Mr. Woodbury started his account of historical Lynn with the landing of the five pioneers from Salem with their families at Deer cove, between Red rock and the bastion of the boulevard in May, 1629. The granting by the Indians of the privilege of occupying land now embracing the greater Lynn, the continued peace with the Indians, the growth of the city but its failure to attain to maritime importance, due to the shallow harbor and its devotion to business to manufacturing, and the establishment of the schools and other institutions, were outlined. Mr. Woodbury then said that two Lynn women had reached eminence, each living in the immediate vicinity of the society's home: Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and Miss Maria Mitchell, an astronomer whose observatory still remains in the yard adjoining that of the society. Of Mrs. Eddy Mr. Woodbury said further: "Although womanhood is naturally the more devout of the sexes, yet it is as a worshiper and not a propagandist; and it is believed that the only system of religion ever founded by a woman was originated in Lynn on Broad street, diagonally opposite the society house, by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the Founder of Christian Science, which dates from February, 1866, and whose branches have permeated throughout the civilized world."

"The various societies of this creed at the last report reached the number of 1424, but I understand that there is no close estimate of the number of adherents of this cult whose millions throughout the civilized world are through the weight of their numbers an ethical force which must be considered."

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FOURTH GAME IN PHILADELPHIA BY INNINGS

TEAMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0				5
Philadelphia	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	x				6

NEW YORK: DEMAREE, MARQUARD, McLEAN Batteries PHILADELPHIA: BENDER AND SCHANG

UMPIRES: EGAN, KLEM, CONNOLLY AND RIGLER

TODAY'S LINEUP

PHILADELPHIA: c.f., Snodgrass, Shafer; 1b., Doyle; 2b., Fletcher; 3b., Strunk; 4b., Burns; 5b., McInnis; 6b., Demaree; 7b., Marquard; 8b., Schang; 9b., Bender; p., Murphy. NEW YORK: c.f., Snodgrass, Shafer; 1b., Doyle; 2b., Fletcher; 3b., Strunk; 4b., Burns; 5b., McInnis; 6b., Demaree; 7b., Marquard; 8b., Schang; 9b., Bender; p., Murphy.

to third. Merkle fouled out to McInnis. No runs. One hit. No errors.

A promising little rally by the Giants ended in the second inning when McInnis made a desperate and successful try on a foul from Merkle's bat, getting the ball as he loitered over the pit for the Giants' bench.

Philadelphia—McInnis singled to left center, Snodgrass making a fine but unsuccessful effort to get under the Texas leaguer. Strunk sacrificed, Demaree to Merkle, rolling the ball slowly toward the pitcher's box. Barry doubled, after Merkle dropped his foul fly, scoring McInnis. The smash was a hard drive down the left foul line. Schang was given his base on balls, Demaree declining to take a chance on yesterday's home run star. Bender was out on a long fly to Burns. Barry being held on second. Murphy flied out to Snodgrass. One run. Two hits. One error.

THIRD INNING
New York—Demaree flied out to Murphy on the first ball pitched. Snodgrass was out, Bender to McInnis on a bunt. Doyle flied out to Strunk. No runs. No hits. No errors.

The Giants tried for the first pitched ball by Bender in the third inning but the Indian disposed of the Giants in order. At the end of the inning, it was so obvious that Snodgrass was not in form, McGraw pulled him out and sent Shafer to center and Herzog to third.

Philadelphia—Oldring was out, Demaree to Merkle on an easy hit to the box. Collins flied out to Burns, who made a beautiful running catch. Baker was out, Doyle to Merkle. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Demaree was working a slow curve alternated with a fast one to good advantage and was never in trouble in this session, with the heavy hitters up.

FOURTH INNING
New York—Fletcher flied out to Collins. Burns hit an easy fly to Baker on the first ball pitched. Shafer struck out, swinging a foot under Bender's pitch. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Bender was in splendid form in this session, wearing a broad smile.

Philadelphia—Mcninis was out, Doyle to Merkle. Strunk singled, Barry singled and took second on Shafer's throw to third, which arrived too late to catch Strunk. Schang singled to center, scoring Strunk and Barry, and took second on the throw to the plate by Murray to catch Barry. Schang took third on a passed ball. Schang scored on an error by Merkle, who failed to get Bender's hit. Murphy flied out to Doyle, hitting the first ball pitched. Oldring singled to center. Collins was out, McLean to Merkle. Three runs. Four hits. One error.

The Athletics' batters found Demaree in characteristic fashion during the fourth and got a lead which in view of Bender's work appeared sufficient to win the game. The young Giant pitcher was steady, but the Athletics were simply there with the stick.

FIFTH INNING
New York—Murray got a base on balls. Bender's first pass of the game. McLean singled through Collins, putting Murray on third. Cooper was put in to run for McLean. And Marquard was sent out to warm up. Merkle struck out. McCormick batted for Demaree and was out to Oldring, who captured a hard slam by a long run, Murray being held at third. Cooper was out stealing, Schang to Collins. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Philadelphia—Marquard went in at this point to pitch for New York, with Wilson catching. Baker struck out. McInnis was out, Marquard to Merkle. Strunk got a base on balls. Barry doubled to left, Strunk being held at third. Schang singled, scoring Strunk and Barry. The hit was a drive through second just out of Doyle's reach. Bender was out, Marquard to Merkle. Two runs. Two hits. No errors.

SIXTH INNING
New York—Herzog was out, Barry to McInnis. Doyle struck out. Fletcher flied out to Strunk. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Bender retired the side with nine pitched balls. The batting of the Giants appearing very weak before the pitching of the "Chief."

Philadelphia—Murphy was out, Doyle to Merkle. Oldring struck out, but Wilson dropped the third strike and then threw to Merkle at first. Collins flied out to Fletcher. No runs. No hits. No errors.

FEATURES OF THE GAME

High lights in the fourth contest of world's series at Shibe park

Bleachers filled and sun shining at intervals when teams come on field at 12:40.

Bender retired the first three men on seven pitched balls.

Manager Mack sends in Bender for the second time in the series.

Snodgrass appears in regular lineup for first time in series.

Shafer sent to third base in place of Herzog.

Oldring tripled in the first. Collins' grounder was fielded unevenly and he was safe. Later he stole second; but Demaree steadied down and the side was retired scoreless.

Burns was cheered for his fine catch of a fly off Collins' bat in the third.

The Athletics scored the first run in the second on a single, a sacrifice and a double. In this inning Schang, who made a home run on Thursday, was passed purposely.

It was soon seen that Snodgrass was not in form and he was taken out, Shafer going to center and Herzog to third.

McInnis furnished a star play in the

second when he tumbled into the Giants' dugout to get a foul fly. And he got it, retiring the side.

Early in the game Demaree seemed to hold Baker and Collins better than any of the other New York pitchers had done except Mathewson.

Shortstop Fletcher is fined \$50 for disputing umpire's decision Thursday.

"Germany" Schaefer of the Washington American team is arrested charged with ticket speculation.

In the fourth the Athletics' batteries were let loose. There were singles by Strunk, Barry, Schang and Oldring. These, coupled with an error and a passed ball, netted three runs.

Demaree is taken out in the fifth. McCormick bats for him. With Murray on third and one out, Oldring caught a long fly and Cooper, running for McLean, was out trying to steal.

When McLean was taken out of the game he was the only New York player who had made a hit. He made two.

Up to the sixth Baker, Collins and Murphy were the only Athletics without hits.

Philadelphia—Baker hit an easy fly to Herzog. McInnis did the same. Strunk was out, Doyle to Merkle. No runs. No hits. No errors.

EIGHTH INNING
New York—Herzog singled on the first ball pitched, his first safe hit of the series. Doyle forced Herzog, Collins to Barry. Fletcher forced Doyle, Bender to Barry. Fletcher's drive was a hot smash squarely into the pitcher's glove. Burns doubled, scoring Fletcher. Shafer tripled to right, scoring Burns. Murray out, Oldring to McInnis, on the first ball pitched. Two runs. Three hits. No errors.

Philadelphia—Barry flied out to Murray. Schang got a base on balls. Bender flied out to Murray. Murphy forced Schang at second. No runs. No hits. No errors.

NINTH INNING
New York—Crandall batted for Wilson. Crandall out, Collins to McInnis. Merkle flied out to Murphy. Grant batted for Marquard. Grant fouled out. No runs. No hits. No errors.

NAVAL PROGRAM PROPOSED
WASHINGTON—Senator Brandegee asked the Senate naval committee on Thursday to consider a regular naval program for building battleships and auxiliaries, "while there are no acute foreign questions pending."

CITY OF DURHAM DOCKS
Three days ahead of schedule the steamer City of Durham, Captain Boyek, reached her berth at the Eastern Railroad pier, East Boston, this noon from Calcutta and Colombo.

WASHINGTON ELM BEING CLEANED
Washington elm, that patriarch of a tree under which the "Father of His Country" took command of the American army more than 135 years ago is undergoing its periodical cleaning up.

CANDIDATES HAVE OPPORTUNITY
The office of the secretary of state will be open on Saturday morning, and all day Monday and Tuesday, for the filing of nomination papers.

BOOKS BY PARCEL POST PROPOSED
WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission has been asked by the postmaster-general to pass upon the question of sending books by parcel post.

BANKERS SING AS STEAMERS SAIL DOWN TO NANTASKET

Singing songs specially printed in an A. B. A. sea book, several thousand delegates and friends who have been attending the thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Bankers Association, sailed down the harbor today on three excursion steamers to enjoy a clam bake arranged for them at Paragon park. Leading the singing were members of the specially organized bankers chorus. The last boat was held for the members of the executive council, who were delayed by business.

Considerable discussion took place at the council meeting on the application of the new constitution to various rules

Athletics Now Need But One Game to Win

While Bender Faces New York Batters, Demaree Falls Before Mack's Hitters, Lasting in the Box but Four Innings

MARQUARD PUT IN TO STOP HITTING

But He, Too, Is Unequal to Task, and the Philadelphia Players Start Out at Once to Make Score Larger by Two

STANDING OF TEAMS

	Won	Lost	Per Cent
PHILADELPHIA	3	1	.750
NEW YORK	1	3	.250

SHIBE PARK, Philadelphia—Manager Connie Mack and his Philadelphia Athletics, champions of the American league, again defeated Manager John J. McGraw and his New York Giants, champions of the National league, on the local American league grounds this afternoon, taking the fourth game of the present series.

This gives the Athletics three victories to one for the Giants and only one more victory is necessary in order to decide the championship in favor of the Athletics. New York now has to win three games in a row to win out.

The score was 6 to 5.

Just before the game was called this afternoon it was announced that Fletcher, shortstop of the Giants, had been fined \$50 for a difference with Umpire Connolly after yesterday's game.

Demaree was warmed up by McGraw and the Athletics batters practiced on a right-handed pitcher. Bender and Shafer limbered up for Manager Mack. Both managers withheld the announcement of their choices until the last minute. The sun came out bright and warm just before the game was called.

Manager Mack finally chose Bender, who pitched Tuesday, while Demaree, another of McGraw's second string men, was selected to attempt to hold the Athletics safe.

The determination to suppress ticket speculators barred "Germany" Schaefer from the field today. "Germany" is the man who makes things noisy around third base when Clark Griffith's men want a run. Today the famous companion of Nick Altrock, was arrested at the gate and taken to the police station just before the game started when he tried to dispose of two extra tickets. He was charged with speculation, though

(Continued on page eleven, column one)

ANCIENTS ARE HOME FROM TRIP TO ROCHESTER

About 300 members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, who have been celebrating the two hundred and seventy-sixth anniversary of the organization in Rochester, N. Y., reached Boston today and marched to Faneuil hall, where they had breakfast and disbanded.

During their trip to Rochester the members visited many places in the vicinity. They were entertained at the Country Club of Rochester, Genesee Valley Club and the Oak Hill Country Club. Each club held open house.

CURRENCY SPEAKER CHANGED

Representative Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio is to speak this evening before the Boston Economic Club at Filene's restaurant on the administration currency bill, in place of Representative Carter Gissel, chairman of the House committee.

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(Continued on page seven, column one)

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Experts Discuss British Industrial Disturbances

DO STRIKES PAY,
TOPIC OF BRITISH
LABOR LEADERS

Union Officials Agree That Method of Enforcing Demands Should Be Employed Only After Testing All Other Means

VARIOUS VIEWS TAKEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Morning Post recently opened its columns to a discussion of the question, "Do Strikes Pay?" and interesting articles and letters were contributed by prominent labor leaders and other authorities of the miners federation of Great Britain.

The various articles naturally did not confine themselves to a bare answer to the question of the utility of strikes, but discussed the more general question of the utility of trades unions and such allied matters as compulsory arbitration.

Three of the prominent labor leaders who contributed articles, Messrs. Sexton, Davis and Mullin, agreed that the strike was an effective weapon which, however, could only be usefully employed after every other means of settling a dispute had been tested. During the last few years, Mr. Sexton said, the tendency had been in the opposite direction, viz., to strike first and think about it afterward.

Mr. Mullin said that every effort should be exhausted before a strike was entered upon. To do otherwise was always the height of folly, but his experience had taught him that strikes had been the most effective weapon the trade union world had in improving the conditions of the worker, and certainly in preventing them from becoming worse. Mr. Davis declared that without the power of the strike even the astute labor leader would be not only ineffective but absolutely ignored. All three agreed in condemning the general strike. Mr. Sexton declared that the spread of the sympathetic strike was partly due to the influx into trade unions of new men with little, if any, experience of discipline or of the methods of trades organizations.

New Trade Unionist

The new trade unionist, Mr. Sexton said, also was more a creature of impulse than of reason. He did not stop to think what he was pitting himself against. Usually he would not pay a sufficiently large contribution to build up a fighting fund, without which he was powerless. Surely, Mr. Sexton said, a moment's calm consideration would show that the methods of the general strike had little chance of success, and that the

weapon of the strike should not be so lightly resorted to.

Mr. Mullin considered that of all strikes the sympathetic strike should be last to be thought of. The idea so most in certain minds that a general laying down of tools was the quickest way of ending trouble was, in his opinion, a fallacious one. They should perfect their own organization, rely on their own resources, let the strike be the last of all offensive and defensive weapons, but never let that particular weapon go from them.

On the other hand, Mr. Smillie considered that in the near future the workers of the country would get away from the sectional fight, and think more of the general strike as their most effective weapon, either in defense of their interests or in an attack to improve their conditions. Those who advocated, however, that advantage should be taken of periods of inflated trade to improve by sudden movements of down tools the conditions under which a section of the workers were employed should remember, Mr. Smillie thought, that the probability was that benefits which might have been secured by a strike during good times would be taken away when bad trade again appeared.

The most useful movement for the permanent improvement of the conditions of any body of workers was the steady and progressive advance gained either by strong combinations or by parliamentary action, such as the shortening of the hours of labor or the fixing of minimum rates of wages, neither of which could be interfered with when trade was bad.

Advance in Wages

Philip Snowden, in a letter to the Morning Post, gave some figures showing the advances in wages in the years when trade unionism relied upon the policy which is now despised by the new syndicalists, as compared with the advances won in the last two years. Between 1880 and 1900 the index figure of wages rose from 100 to 177. In the years 1901 and 1912 there were 1724 strikes and lockouts, involving 2,400,000 work people, the number of working days lost being 50,000,000. In the year 1900 there were 648 disputes, involving 188,500 work people, the number of working days lost being 3,150,000.

The old policy of the trade unions could point to great and solid gains it had secured for labor; the syndicalist policy had nothing but a record of dismal failure to show. The strike was now much less powerful in the hands of labor than it had been and it would become increasingly weaker. In view of the tremendous power of federated capital today it was incredible that there could be workmen who thought that in a contest of endurance the men could ever win when the employers were determined.

Mr. Snowden differed from the other labor leaders in supporting the principle of compulsory state arbitration. Mr. Mullin believed that strikes paid, in so far that after them the unions concerned became stronger, even if the strike itself had not been successful in achieving its object. In the cotton trade they had emerged poorer from every strike, but this had been followed in every case by an increase out of all proportion to the loss.

Today they had 90 per cent of the total workers in the preparatory stages of yarn production inside the amalgamation and could, on a mere question of finance, give out strike pay for six months without seeking the assistance of any outside body. This did not mean that their council rushed into a strike at every opportunity, the contrary being the case. As to compulsory arbitration, Mr. Mullin considered that under no consideration should they ever think of accepting it. Mr. Smillie also objected to the idea of compulsory arbitration.

No Good Results Seen

Sir Charles Macara said he was emphatically of the opinion that strikes did not pay, nor did lockouts, but he declared unhesitatingly that the right to strike or lockout must on no account be relinquished. He had always been a great advocate for complete organization of the forces of capital and labor, and where this existed, although there might be many disputes, it had been conclusively proved that stoppages of work were quite exceptional.

Strikes were not necessary because there existed in the industrial council an organization appointed by the government with an equal representation of capital and labor, which insured that the matters in dispute should have calm and dispassionate consideration, and as a consequence the finding of such a tribunal must carry great weight.

Harold Cox considered that the

real question was not whether strikes paid, but whether the trade union scheme of collective bargaining was the best method of improving wages or, indeed, whether it operated to improve wages at all. Trade unions could only operate favorably upon wages when the market itself was favorable.

It was easy to assert that trade unions had raised wages, but there was absolutely no proof in support of such a statement. The conclusion to be drawn was not that trade unions were useless, but that their utility was limited by the law of supply and demand. By working with that law, instead of hopelessly struggling against it, the trades unions could permanently improve the condition of the worker.

The main blunder was made when trade unionists, under the influence of socialist theories, abandoned the old conception of a trade union as a society for protecting the interests of a particular trade, and adopted the theory that all unions should be linked up in a giant organization of labor against capital that leads nowhere except to a succession of strikes undertaken, as several of the writers in the Morning Post had admitted, without any sense of responsibility and involving irreparable loss to the whole community.

OIL PRODUCTION
WORK ACTIVE IN
FIELDS OF EGYPT

Much Exploration Is Done and Preparations Made for Commencing Operations Generally

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt—In giving wide publicity to a report recently issued, dealing with the mineral situation in Egypt, the Egyptian Gazette states that, in connection with the oil fields, much exploratory work was done in 1912.

At Gemash, which is being worked by the Anglo-Egyptian oil fields, there are 14 wells some of which are yielding oil of good quality, and in fairly large quantities. Exploratory work is in progress by the same company on the west side of Gebel Zeit. Preparations are being made for commencing operations on Jaffatine islands.

The African prospecting syndicate has been carrying on work at Ras Bahar, to the north of Jemsa, and on Gaysoon island. Work has been recommenced at Ras Dhib and is proceeding favorably. The Eastern Petroleum Company has sunk five wells on Jubal island, each of which has indications of oil. Preparations are now being made for commencing operations on Little Jubal, near to which evidences of oil occur in the sea.

The Suez Oil Company is operating on Banin island on the western side of the Sinai peninsula. At Abu Zenima, which is being worked by the Cairo syndicate, indications of oil have been met with. A new refinery, with stills calculated to deal with 500 to 700 tons of crude oil per day, has been erected at Suez, and the Egyptian state railway have connected it with their main line to Ismailia, so that products may be forwarded to all parts of Egypt direct.

MOSLEM LEAGUE
MAKES PLEA FOR
BRITISH MISSION

(Special to the Monitor)

RANGOON, Burma—At an extraordinary representative meeting of the Muhammadans held recently at Rangoon, under the auspices of the Burma Moslem League, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

(1) That this meeting fully supports and acknowledges that the importance of the representative character of Wazir Hassan, the honorary secretary of the All India Moslem League, and Mohamed Ali, members of the council of the league, who have gone to England to explain the Indian Moslem point of view and the salient features of the true Moslem situation in India and abroad to his majesty's ministers, members of Parliament, and other influential men in Great Britain, as well as to the British nation at large, and to convince them of the essential loyalty of the Moslem community to his majesty's person and throne, and of the justice of the Moslem claims.

(2) That this meeting strongly hopes that the Right Honorable Amer Ali, Messrs. Gokhale, Jinnah, Khawja, Kamaluddin, and other leading Muslims now present in England, will help and cooperate with the said deputation in its mission.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Boy Scout camp at Dublin workers' recreation ground

NEW RECREATION GROUND FOR
DUBLIN WORKERS IS NEAR CITY

Croydon Park Is an Estate of About Ten Acres Overlooking Bay and Keynote of Management Is to Give Beneficiaries a New Outlook and Better Hope

DUBLIN, Ireland—Thousands of people are employed in monotonous factory work, laborious work with spade and shovel, or in other unskilled labor which forms the groundwork of all the mercantile activities of the world. It is in the interests of such as these, the women and girls, men and boys, who know nothing beyond these conditions, that the organizers of the Transport and General Workers Union have for some time been seeking for a recreation ground, a place where they could have fresh air, and amuse themselves. It would be no use to have a place too far from the city, so Croydon Park was chosen, as it is not more than two miles from the general postoffice.

This pleasant house stands in some 10 acres of ground, with fields all around, and one can see right away to the Hill of Howth and Dublin bay. It stands back from the road which runs past the entrance to the port of Dublin. The surroundings of the house have been quite transformed during the last two months, for the two walled gardens have been cleared of weeds and stocked with vegetables, and a row of flower beds and flowers in a window box make the front of the house gay. From the kitchen, light refreshments can be served to the throngs who come on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, their free days.

Two football grounds are being prepared and a platform has been erected for the speakers at the meetings which are to be held. Next year it is planned to form a camp for women and children in this pleasant country air away from

the crowded surroundings they are used to. The keynote of the whole management is the desire to give these men and women a new outlook and a better hope. Very few people have thought of their pleasure; they are simple and unlearned, and now they will learn to want something better and happier.

The national boy scouts had a camp in the park lately, and gave an entertainment there, but generally only the General Workers Union use it. This union has certainly been welding the working people of Dublin together as never before. Its leaders aim to make them understand independence, to teach them to be honorable, sober and industrious both, by example and precept. Probably next year more land will be taken and made productive by planting potatoes and other vegetables, which the members can buy at cost price.

ALGERIA PLANS
GARDEN CULTURE

(Special to the Monitor)

TUNIS, Algeria—At the beginning of next year a committee, which has already been formed, is to collect and study vegetables, trees, and plants, with a view to acclimatizing them in Algeria. It is also to encourage the people to study and cultivate gardens, both by keeping up a botanical garden and also by providing a supply of seeds and cuttings of those plants and trees which are found to be most suitable to the country.

DELEGATION SEARCHES DAY FOR
MISLAID STATUE OF EMILE ZOLA

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—A delegation from the Congress of the Jeunesse Laïque, which had just assembled in Paris, journeyed to the Grand Palais to lay a silver palm wreath at the foot of the statue of Emile Zola.

Arrived at the palais, the delegates sought M. Anatole France to engage his sympathy in their mission, and forthwith proceeded to seek an audience with the governor of the palais and ask to be conducted to the resting place of the memorial.

Emile Zola's is one of the many statues which have been kept at the Grand Palais, while awaiting the allotment of a site. It was, therefore, a keen disappointment to the delegates to find that the governor knew nothing of the whereabouts of the statue. It was searched for in cellar and attic. Every corner of the palais was ransacked without success. The Jeunesse Laïque were well-informed as to its history—that it had been executed by Constantin Meunier and consisted of a bust of the great writer and of two other figures; also that it had been deposited by the metal founder at the Grand Palais to await the final decision as to its place in the great gallery. They supplied even the information that it weighed over a thousand pounds and was nearly eight feet in height.

Besides the governor, other officials were consulted in their turn, who declared they knew nothing about the statue, and the delegation, annoyed at so much official neglect, went elsewhere in Paris to continue what proved to be for that day a hopeless search. When night came the statue was still missing. The next morning, however, a detailed

MANY DELEGATES
AT CONFERENCE

(Special to the Monitor)

MILAN, Italy—An international anti-alcohol congress was held recently in the Hall of the Statues, Milan. The Hall of the Statues forms part of the historic Sforza castle, built in 1388 by Galeazzo II Visconti, and later rebuilt by the Sforza. There were present at the conference representatives from 30 countries all over the world. Signor Giolitti, the premier, being unavailable to be present on account of unavoidable engagements, his place was taken by the under-secretary of state for the interior, Signor Falconi, who opened the congress and welcomed the delegates in the name of the government.

SIAMESE STUDYING
AVIATION IN RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PET. RUSSIA—The Siamese military commission has arrived in St. Petersburg with the idea of studying the types of aeroplanes used by the Russian military authorities. They have visited the various schools of aviation and made flights, as passengers, with many Russian officers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
MOVES ON RIVER
MURRAY PROJECT

Bill Is Filed in Parliament for Authorization of Construction Lake Victoria Storage Works

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Although the vexed question of the apportionment between the states concerned of the waters of the river Murray is not yet settled, the South Australian government is determined to lose no time in carrying out its policy for the proper utilization of this great waterway in so far as it is within its control.

This was evidenced when the commissioner of public works (Sir Richard Butler, M. P.) introduced to Parliament a bill for the authorization of the construction by the state of storage works at Lake Victoria, some 50 miles beyond the South Australian border.

The commissioner in his speech on the measure stated that Captain Johnston, the United States engineering expert engaged by the government, had estimated the cost of the Lake Victoria scheme at £468,000. The engineer-in-chief of South Australia had since made elaborate surveys of the river and the lake, and he had set down the cost of the works, which would be partly in New South Wales and partly in Victoria, at £483,000.

It was, however, not necessary for all the works at Lake Victoria to be constructed at once, and the estimated expenditure could for the time being be reduced by about £100,000. The capacity of Lake Victoria was 22,000,000 cubic feet, which would be sufficient to irrigate 144,000 acres with three feet of water, and to increase the depth of the lower river by two feet for two months.

Referring to the general scheme of locking the river which the government proposes to undertake, the commissioner said that Captain Johnston and the work would then be proceeded with. The first lock, near Swan Reach, should be commenced in the course of a few months.

FRENCH MINISTER
PRAISES WORK OF
M. PAUL SABATIER

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—A Nobel prize was recently given to M. Paul Sabatier of the University of Toulouse, and M. Poincaré seized the opportunity to speak of the importance of the work in natural science carried out at many of the universities. The President has twice been minister of education, and thus his address is especially interesting. He spoke with great emphasis of the importance of the research work of M. Sabatier, not only to chemistry, but also to the many industries in which chemistry plays an important part.

The universities of the present day, M. Poincaré continued, provide courses of both theoretical and practical instruction in such subjects. In fact, this co-ordination of theoretical research and its practical application is becoming more and more a feature of this work.

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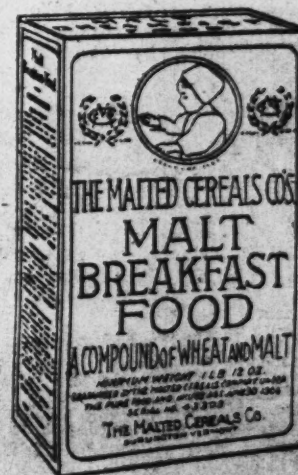
DESIGNS FOR NEW
NICKEL HALFPENNY
IN FRANCE SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—An exhibition of designs for the new nickel halfpenny was opened at the Sorbonne recently. About 60 different designs were on view, and from these the best 10 will be chosen by a specially appointed jury, and finally the most suitable design will be selected from these 10.

Among the different designs exhibited, M. Rasumny sent one consisting of a bust in profile of La République, and on the reverse, surrounding the hole in the middle of the coin, a double branch of oak leaves.

Other designs include some with aeroplanes, many with oak and laurel leaves, one with a chandelier. Some have evidently found the central hole a difficulty, while others have brought it successfully into the design.



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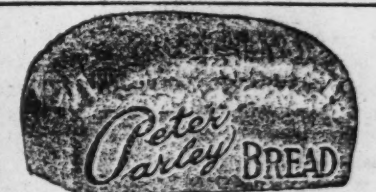
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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Joseph and His Brothers," 8.30.
CASTLE—"A Temperance Town," 2.30, 8.30.
COLONIAL—George M. Cohan, 8.10.
HOLLIS—Miss Julia Sanderson, 8.
KEITH'S—Vanderbilt, 2, 8.
MAJESTIC—"The Five Frankfurters," 8.10.
PARK—"The Conspirator," 8.10.
PLYMOUTH—"Disraeli," 8.15.
SHUBERT—"The Purple Road," 8.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Friday, Symphony hall, 2.30 p. m., first public rehearsal, Boston Symphony orchestra.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., first concert, Boston Symphony orchestra.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3.30 p. m., recital by Jan Kubelik, violinist.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate,"
BELASCO—David Warfield.
BRONX—"Years of Discretion."
CASINO—De Wolf Hopper.
CORAN—"Potash and Perlmutter."
COMEDY—"Believe Me, Xantippe."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
CRITERION—William Collier.
EMPIRE—John Drew.
ELFINGE—"The Yellow Jacket."
FIFTH AVENUE—"The Law."
FOURTH—"Dreams Come True."
HIPPYDROME—"America."
KNICKERBOCKER—"Donald Brian."
LIBERTY—"Rob Roy."
LYRIC—"Her Own Money."
LYCEUM—"Miss Grace George and 'The Younger Generation'."
MANHATTAN—"Southern and Marlowa."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Sweethearts."
PARK—"Evangeline."
REPUBLIC—"Temperamental Journey."
SHUBERT—"Forbes Robertson."

CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM—"The Whirl."
FINE ARTS—"The Yellow Jacket."
GARRICK—William Hodge.
GRAND—"Stop Thief."
ILLINOIS—"Lady of the Slipper."
LAKALE—"A Trip to Washington."
LOREL—"The Governor's Lady."
PINKNEY—"Romance."
STUEBEL—"Barbara Worth."

Mineral Production in British Possession Told

MINES OF INDIA SHOW A VERY LARGE INCREASE

Output of Coal Fields Alone for Year Reaches Total Valuation of £3,310,365, an Advance of More Than 32 Per Cent

GOLD SECOND IN LIST

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India.—The growing importance of the mining industries of India is forcibly brought out by the annual report of H. H. Hayden, director of the geological survey, for 1912. The aggregate value of the mineral production of the year reached the large total of £9,321,485 which represents an increase of £1,340,318 over the figures of the preceding 12 months. Figures for individual minerals, as Mr. Hayden observes, are equally satisfactory.

Most of the principal products show substantial expansion, and the only large reduction is in lead and jadeite, the decline in the latter case being ascribed to the political disturbances in China. Coal is of course, by far the most important mineral product of India.

The value of the output of the coal fields in 1912 reached a total of £3,310,365, which represents an advance of £807,749, or over 32 per cent. This increase was to a considerable extent the result of higher prices, the average price at the pit's mouth having been Rs. 3-6-0 per ton as against Rs. 2-11-4 in 1911.

The aggregate output amounted to nearly 14,750,000 tons, which was almost 16 per cent more than the total of the previous year, and nearly 2,000,000 tons in advance of the output of the boom year 1908, when the figure exceeded 12,750,000 tons and the average price at the pit's mouth advanced to Rs. 3-15-0. Mr. Hayden directs attention to the notable fact that the increase in the coal exports during the year amounted to no more than 36,406 tons. Nearly the whole of the enhanced production was, therefore, consumed in India itself. The increased quantity taken by the railways accounted for about one-fifth, so that practically the balance of increase, amounting to upwards of 1,500,000 tons, was employed in other industries. This is indeed an indication of "remarkably rapid industrial expansion."

The following table shows the values of the production of minerals for which returns are obtainable. It has not been customary hitherto to include in this table such materials as building stones, road metal and clay, since the returns are incomplete. To omit them altogether, however, is even more misleading than to include the returns in their imperfect state, and as the value is not inconsiderable, the figures have been added to the table, they probably represent less than half the actual production of those materials.

	1912	Increase	Dec.
Coal	£3,310,365	£807,749	...
Gold	2,271,806	33,933	...
Petroleum	476,234	50,880	...
Manganese ore	884,404	235,903	...
Iron ore	509,824	40,589	...
Saltpetre	284,290	65,948	...
Building materials	270,990	24,534	...
Lead	217,033
Lead ore & lead	153,069
Tungsten ore	115,200	15,111	...
Barytes	69,547	1,953	...
Clay	50,944	12,548	...
Iron ore	47,044	28,013	...
Monazite	41,410	17,375	...
Copper ore	13,700	10,305	...
Silver	11,820	250	...
Stadestone	10,500	30,860	...
Magnesian lime	4,614	3,567	...
Chromite	3,849	1,223	...
Alum	2,627	204	...
Steatite	1,429	204	...
Corundum	1,293	430	...
Garnet	1,176	250	...
Gypsum	1,032	1,276	...
Bauxite	516	511	...
Diamond	411	67	...
Platinum	380	142	...
Amber	179	46	...
Ochre	181	127	...
Samarakite	81
Graphite	...	9,425	...
Total	£9,321,485	£1,340,318	...
Net increase	£1,340,318

*Value f. o. b. at Indian ports. †Prices without duty. ‡Export values. §For provinces other than Bengal, Bihar and Orissa values estimated approximately.

AIR FLIGHTS OVER LONDON COUNTY ARE RESTRICTED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Shortly after the air race round London the following order was issued by the home office under the aerial navigation act, 1911:

"In pursuance of the power conferred on me by the aerial navigation act, 1911, I hereby, for the purpose of protecting the public from danger, make the following order:

"I prohibit the navigation of aeroplanes over so much of the county of London as lies within a circle the center of which is Charing Cross, and the circumference is described by a radius of four miles in length.

"This prohibition shall not apply to aeroplanes exempted, for special reasons, by my order.

R. M'KENNA,
"One of his majesty's principal secretaries of state."

JAMES LARKIN COMBATS UNDUE INFLUENCE CHARGE

Dublin Transport Workers Union Leader Says Authorities Cannot Beat Back Movement

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland.—James Larkin in a letter to the Irish Worker, the organ of the transport and general workers' union, vigorously combats the charges which have been leveled against him of undue influence. It is almost impossible to imagine, he asks, that an ill-educated working man can dominate the minds of 70,000 organized workers, and persuade them all that right is wrong and wrong is right?

If so, he insists that it speaks very ill for the education of these men and women by the authorities of the church and state, which so vigorously condemn his actions. It is almost sufficient to persuade him that he is something out of the ordinary when arrayed against him are all the forces of capitalism, every agent of intellectual and social activity, press, police, and the governing powers generally.

The authorities, he declares, cannot beat back this forward movement. They cannot quiet the unrest and he would urge upon them all the advisability of studying this phenomenon. May it not be possible, he asks of those who have attacked him, that you have not set out all the factors in the sum of life, and that you have failed to discern the gradual growth of a social sense, which desires to formulate a word "justice"?

MELBOURNE MEN HEAR ADDRESS ON BANKING HISTORY

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The removal of the offices of the Bankers Institute of Victoria to premises in the new Auditorium building was the occasion of an address on the "History and Development of Banking" by the manager of the London Bank of Australia.

He said that the system of banking was so interlocked all over the world that a shock to credit in any one country reacted throughout the others. As instances he mentioned that large withdrawals of money from Germany were understood to have had a determining effect in the settlement of the Moroccan crisis, and when in 1907 the purchase of diamonds by American ladies fell off, the finances of Cape Colony were disorganized and the terms of the proposed union were affected.

He traced the history of banking from the days of civilized antiquity to the present time, showing that in the ninth century before Christ, Assyria had a system which included bills of exchange, promissory notes, and transfer checks inscribed on tablets of clay.

In Greece and Rome the business of banking mingled with that of commerce, until separated into a separate profession controlled by legislation. In Rome bankers were first money changers, afterwards becoming receivers of deposits and then lenders of money and purchasers of bills of exchange.

The Jews were credited with the invention of bills of exchange for the purpose of avoiding confiscation of their property. The lecturer detailed the growth of banking in Europe and in the United States and the colonies, the first Australian bank being the Bank of New South Wales, established in 1817. Last year, he said, the clearing house transactions in Sydney and Melbourne totalled £235,000,000 and £304,000,000 respectively.

GERMAN BANK RUN BY WOMEN PROVES SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN.—The first German women's bank, an institution for women managed by women, which was founded at Berlin three years ago, is slowly but surely developing both in size and importance. The bank now employs more than 50 persons, and it has been necessary to add a number of rooms to the original premises.

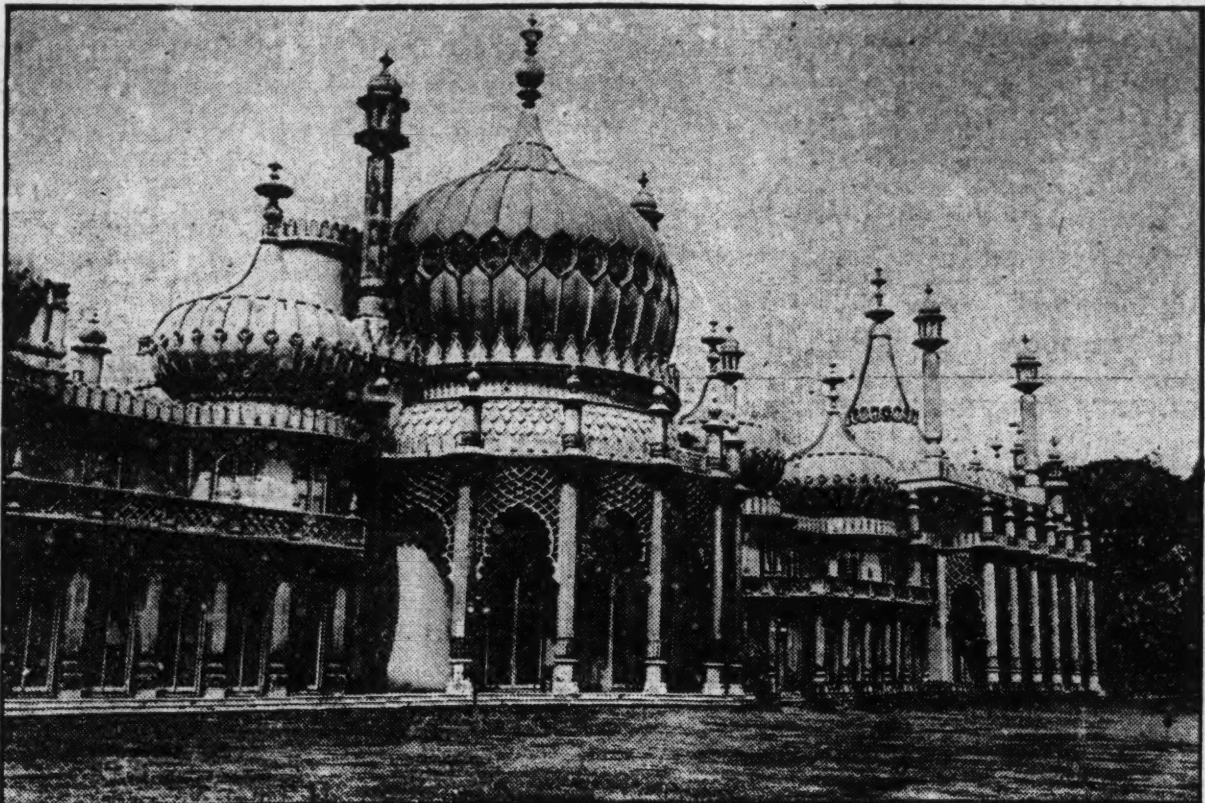
There are altogether 50 rooms and several new branches of business are now included, among them a legal department presided over by a woman doctor of law, where all information relating to laws and by-laws may be obtained by customers.

The business done during the past year was satisfactory in every way, 5 per cent dividends being paid. It is confidently expected that the present year will show a still further advance.

CASTLE OF PIN STATUS DEFINED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The castle of Pin is now to be recognized as one of the historical castles of France. The keep dates from the fifteenth century; its walls are over eight feet thick, and it has had a stormy history.

The castle has withstood many sieges and is among the few historical keeps that were not destroyed during the conquest of Franche-Comte. It is, however, still in fairly good preservation and is of great interest to visitors.



Old Royal pavilion at Brighton, England, which may be torn down to make way for new building

TOLERANCY FOR NEW ART IS URGED AT GLASGOW EXHIBIT

Speaker at Reopening of McLellan Galleries Answers Criticism of David Murray That Work of Futurists and Cubists Is Boomed by Incompetent Artists

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The reconstructed McLellan galleries, an account of which was recently given in The Christian Science Monitor, are now open to the public, and contain the fifty-second exhibition of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts. Among the guests at the inaugural banquet were many prominent artists and art-lovers, as well as representatives of the municipality of Glasgow, which has carried out this work for the institute.

Much admiration was expressed, not only at the splendor of the exhibition, enhanced as it is by the loan of some of the finest art treasures of the country, but also at the beauty and comfort of the galleries themselves.

The chairman of the council, Michael Simons, announced that four of the pictures now on view had been bought by the institute and would be hung in the permanent collection of pictures in the Kelvingrove Museum. These are "Jean et Nou-Nou," by Mlle. Beatrice How; "La Muse d'Enchante," by Denys Puech; "L'Abri Enchanté," by Leon Felix; also a beautiful little bronze, "A Greek Dancer," by an Englishman, Gilbert Bayes.

Mr. Simons also mentioned two works of art recently purchased by the town council of Glasgow from among the pictures now exhibited, a figure study by George Henry, "The Reading," and a landscape by Gibson, "The Passing of Autumn." The place of honor in the exhibition is occupied by Mr. Lavery's portrait group of the royal family, King George, Queen Mary, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Mary, in the state drawing room at Buckingham palace. Although Irish by nationality, Lavery's close connection with this city has long since justified his identification with the "Glasgow school" of painting. Other notable artists at the banquet were David Murray, A. K. Brown and Mr. Coventry.

David Murray spoke of the room set apart from the exhibition of futurist and cubist art, speaking of them as the tangos and turkey trots of art, boomed by incompetent artists and encouraged by incompetent patrons, whose diligence in inventing apologies for what they were busy hailing as the salvation of modern art was pitiful to see.

A reply to those strictures was made by Cunningham Graham, who spoke of the enormous amount of good work done by the Glasgow school of painters, and pleaded for a more tolerant attitude of mind toward new movements in art. Art, politics, religion, sociology had all begun to go back to first principles and to examine into the grounds of their existence. Painting could be no exception to the rule, which was in the very air of the age in which we lived, and he thought we should keep an open mind towards every new movement, no matter how extraordinary and even ridiculous it might seem to us today, because we are the heirs of the past.

Those men, who in their day were looked on as innovators, had become landmarks in art, sociology, and other lines of thought, and we should respect and keep an open mind for them. Some one may yet teach us that a landscape, for instance, is to be looked on as something quite different from what we imagine it to be today.

Lord Provost Stevenson, said that the present achievement was but part of a larger scheme already taking shape in the thought of those interested in the subject of acquiring at a later date the property necessary for a good frontage to Sauchiehall street, the leading thoroughfare in the west end of the city.

The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres declared that the whole science of artistic town planning, already so well developed in Germany, is making rapid progress here, and Glasgow should insist that every public building erected within it be a credit to the city, and to the authorities responsible for it. Even in the erection of a street lamp or a

BRIGHTON'S OLD ROYAL PAVILION MAY HAVE TO GO

(Special to the Monitor)
BRIGHTON, England.—It seems possible that one of the landmarks of Brighton's popularity with royalty at the beginning of the last century, will disappear in the near future, for, at a recent meeting of the town council to discuss the question of spending £1500 on alterations to the royal pavilion, Alderman Carden declared it as his opinion that the building should be pulled down and a kursal and concert hall erected in its place.

Though this would cost some £250,000 to build, he said that the present financial prosperity of Brighton would certainly justify them in such an outlay, especially as it would be likely to add thousands to the already large number of people who visit Brighton annually.

The famous pavilion is a fantastic oriental building with numerous domes and minarets. It was first built in 1784 for the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and was altered some 30 years later by Nash, the architect of Regent street in London.

It was bought in 1850 by the corporation for the sum of £53,000 and has since been used for the entertainment of visitors and residents. The former stables have been converted into a magnificent concert hall, known as the Dome, where first class concerts are given.

TASMANIA SCHOOL LECTURERS NAMED

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tasmania.—Bertram Whittington, at present lecturer at the Ballarat School of Mines, has been appointed director of the Queenstown Technical school. J. R. Pound, M. Sc., who is a graduate in chemistry with honors at the Melbourne University, where he has been engaged for some time as demonstrator in chemistry and physics, has been appointed chemistry lecturer of the Zeehan School of Mines.

TRIPOLI ARABS' SUBMISSION TO ITALY CALLED COMPLETE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The Times correspondent, recently in Tripoli, contributes an interesting article to that paper on the manner in which the Arabs have been obliged, in spite of many prognostications to the contrary, to submit to the Italian army of occupation.

It was said, the Times correspondent recalls, that the Arabs would never come to terms, and that the Italians would be forced to abandon the idea of penetrating into the interior. The paragraphs which still appear in the papers describing encounters between Italian troops and Arabs give the impression that the prophecy has been fulfilled, and that Italy has found out that she has entangled herself in an undertaking which she cannot complete.

But the facts, says the Times, are far otherwise. While a stubborn Arab resistance has concentrated in the eastern half of the Cyrenaica plateau, the area of hostilities has long been confined to this region alone. The uplands behind Benghazi and Tolmeida have been for some time occupied by Italian troops, and in the western provinces of the new colony the work of occupation, pacification and development has proceeded without any serious hitch.

In support of his assertions, the Times correspondent describes the successful campaign of General Lequio against Suleiman el Barouni, one of the chief Turkish organizers of the Arab resistance in Tripolitania. Suleiman, after the signing of the peace treaty, declared himself sovereign of the Jebel and maintained to all outward appearance an extremely defiant attitude. But he was, in the words of the writer of

AMERICAN DEBT TO DUTCH TOLD AT THE HAGUE

Speakers Praise Holland's Friendship for United States at Unveiling of Memorial Plate From Society in Albany, N. Y.

CHEERS FOR QUEEN

(Special to the Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland.—A memorial plate was recently unveiled at The Hague. It was placed in the vestibule of the government printing office by the Albany Institute and Historical Art Society, and is a beautiful bronze plate bearing the arms of Albany, the state of New York, the city of The Hague, and the Netherlands, and bears the following inscription:

"1609—1913. God zy met on (God be with us). In God we trust. In token of more than three centuries of enduring friendship and of the manifold debt of the people of the United States of America to the Netherlands." The Albany Institute.

The United States government was represented by James G. Bailey, secretary to the embassy, the government of the Netherlands by Baron van Heeckeren, and the city of The Hague by its burgomaster. There were many other representatives of archeological societies, including Mr. Rose and Mr. Van Karnebeck, president of the Carnegie Foundation.

Dr. William Elliot Griffis of Ithaca, New York, speaking in the name of the Albany Institute, recalled the old ties between America and Holland, and how much the former owed to that old land of freedom. Directly the American independence was established, in 1780, John Adams came to Holland, as the first representative of the newborn republic, asking and receiving its recognition by the Dutch government. Shortly afterwards he settled at The Hague, in the above-mentioned building, which remained the seat of the American embassy until 1839.

John Adams raised a loan of \$4,000,000 at The Hague on behalf of his country, which was paid to him in gold. This money was not repaid until 1809, but was immediately invested in America. Since the time when, in 1609, the first Dutch vessel sailed up the Hudson, Dutch influence had been felt in America, especially in the middle states of the present republic. This had considerably influenced American thought and morals.

Although many now-a-days are of a different opinion, scholars and historians know and acknowledge the fact that there are far greater and better ties than those portrayed in the story of Rip van Winkle. They also know how much in American institutions and morals is owed to Holland. The stripes of the American flag are an imitation of the ancient Dutch commercial flag. The American Senate is an almost exact replica of the Dutch States General. The speaker also mentioned that, although himself of English descent, he was glad to be able to read and understand the Dutch language.

Miss Marion Elise Ulbrecht then unveiled the memorial. After this James G. Bailey gave an address in the course of which he said that the greatest compliment one nation could pay another was to claim mutual affinity of race. He said that when he first came to Holland, six years ago, he used to say the Dutch bore more resemblance to the Americans than any other people, but that now, after ripper experience, he had arrived at the conclusion that it was better to say the Americans bore more resemblance to the Dutch than any other nation. America to a great extent had imitated the Netherlands.

Mr. Bailey concluded by thanking the Queen of the Netherlands, the Dutch government and people. Baron van Heeckeren then replied in the name of the government of the Netherlands and after the national hymns had been sung the proceedings closed, three cheers being given for the Queen of the Netherlands.

MANY DELEGATES AT TRADE MEETING

(Special to the Monitor)
ZURICH, Switzerland.—At the eighth international conference of national trade union centers, there assembled delegates from Great Britain, Australia, the United States, and 18 European countries. The total membership amounted to 7,121,000 as compared with 6,570,000 in 1912.

NEW CABLE TO BE LAID

(Special to the Monitor)
MUNDESEY, England.—Stephen, the German cable steamer, arrived recently at Mundesley, on the coast of Norfolk, for the purpose of commencing operations in laying the new submarine cable between England and Germany.

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Kingston Dates Back to Hudson's Time

Flourishing City on West Bank of River Named After Explorer Has Interesting History and Retains Some of Oldest Houses

HOW IT WAS SETTLED

KINGSTON, N. Y.—Situated on the west bank of the Hudson river, Kingston has a history which dates to the early part of the seventeenth century. It is the third oldest settlement in New York state and has been the scene of many interesting historic events.

In 1609, when Hendrick Hudson made his voyage up the river, the country west of the Hudson and below Albany was occupied by the Algonquin Indians, which race was divided into many bands with local names. The tribe at what is now Kingston and its vicinity, was known as the Esopus. When in September he entered the bay at New York and sailed up the river called by the Indian tribes Kahotia, meaning river of the mountains, Hudson was opening the way for the future city of Kingston.

In 1610 a vessel was sent from Europe with merchandise for trade with the natives. The Europeans, finding their first venture profitable, established trading posts at Manhattan, Ft. Orange (now Albany) and Esopus (now Kingston).

Colony Breaks Up

During Director Kieft's administration, which began in 1614, there was trouble with the Indians. The colony at Esopus was broken up, some returning to Holland. The first permanent settlement at Kingston was in 1652 when a band under the leadership of Thomas Chambers, an Englishman, obtained lands from the Esopus Indians and located about three miles inland from the river. This settlement was at what the Indians called Atharhacton, "an exceedingly beautiful land," later called Esopus.

Settlers now began to come in rapidly and soon there was a colony, but their farms being scattered they were entirely unprotected from the attacks of the Indians. The people of Esopus finally appealed to Director General Petrus Stuyvesant, and in May, 1656, he came up from Manhattan and recommended that the settlers dwell in one place and form a village with a stockade. Stuyvesant marked out the site of a village, the boundaries of which were North Front street, East Front street (now Clinton avenue), Main and Green streets. This level tract is now the oldest part of Kingston. The inhabitants proceeded to remove their dwellings and build the stockade.

Palisade Is Completed

The selection was made on May 31, and in three weeks the palisade was substantially completed, the buildings removed and a guardhouse and temporary barracks built. The length of the area included in the stockade was about 1300 feet, and the width about 1200. Within the stockade was gathered 16 families, many of whose descendants now live in Kingston.

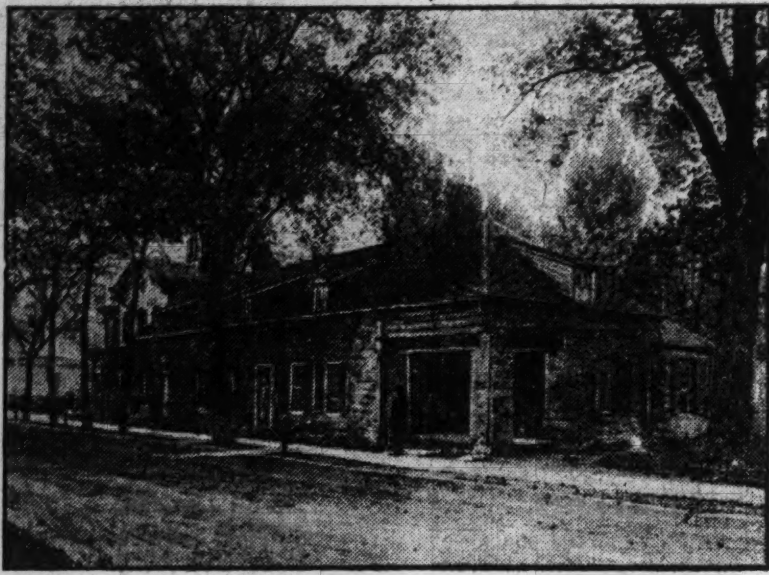
The classics of the Dutch church at Amsterdam became awakened to the spiritual needs of their brethren at Esopus, and in 1659 the people were encouraged to organize a church, the Rev. Hermanus Blom being called from Holland to be its pastor. His ministry began in September, 1660.

The church has maintained a place of worship in the same location for 254 years, and has had an unbroken succession of pastors from 1660 to the present time.

Director Stuyvesant soon learned that he had not made the enclosure of the village large enough and on May 5, 1661, he went to Esopus and marked out an additional number of lots which the receivers were requested to enclose. This addition more than doubled the size of the first enclosure, and 31 lots were numbered and assigned.

Powers Are Conferred

On May 16, 1661, Director Stuyvesant executed a charter to the inhabitants of Esopus and conferred municipal powers on the settlement. To the village he



Senate house, Kingston, where state constitution was framed

gave the name of Wiltwyck, in commemoration of the fact that the soil was a free gift from the Indians. On June 27 he administered the oath of office to Roeloff Swartwout, a son of one of the original settlers, as sheriff (whose duties were similar to sheriff), thus completing the organization of the first village and judicial tribunal in this section of the state. The first meeting of the court was held in Wiltwyck on July 12, 1661.

Final peace with the Esopus Indians came in 1664, when the sachems of several tribes met with Director Stuyvesant and various Dutch officials and a treaty was signed. The conclusion of this treaty was ratified by the delivery of a belt of wampum from the Indians, and the beautiful Esopus valley was left for a brief time in the possession of its Holland settlers. This belt of wampum is preserved in Kingston.

The extensive flats at Esopus attracted a class of settlers very different from those at New Amsterdam and Ft. Orange. When religious persecutions in the old world drove many of the burghers of Holland to the new, husbandmen and farmers settled in "that very pleasant land." Such was the general character of the Esopus population. For nearly a century it was the principal producing granary for the province.

Place Is Surrendered

In 1684 a patent was issued to the Duke of York granting him New Netherland, and in August, 1684, the Duke with four ships of the British navy appeared off the Narrows. On Sept. 8, New Amsterdam, being in no position to resist, was formally surrendered by Stuyvesant. The surrender of Ft. Orange and Wiltwyck soon followed.

In 1685, when the English took possession of Wiltwyck, its population was about 200. The English allowed the settlers their old laws and customs and advised their officers to treat them all as subjects of the King. All the old officers were retained. The Dutch were promised security in their property, customs of inheritance, liberty of conscience and church discipline.

On Sept. 25, 1685, the name of Wiltwyck was changed to Kingston. On Oct. 7 the English government made a new treaty of peace with the Esopus Indians. Though under the government of England, the early settlers came from Holland, and to the people of Holland more than to those of any other nation, New York state is indebted for its system of laws. In 1671, Capt. Thomas Chambers was made a justice of the peace. He owned a large tract of land and for his services in time of war and "his industry in times of peace," he had unusual privileges conferred upon him.

Villages Prosper

Esopus and its villages prospered greatly, and no trouble with the Indians was encountered. This was the greatest corn raising region in the state at that time.

In July, 1673, New York again became a Dutch province, but the Dutch control was of short duration, for in February, 1674, the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United Netherlands restored the New Netherlands to Great Britain.

The Duke of York commissioned Col. Thomas Dongan to be his Colonial Governor, and in his report in 1683, the Governor stated that the principal towns within the government were New York, Albany and Kingston. At the beginning of the eighteenth century Kingston had about 100 houses. In the years that followed, Kingston had its part in historic events, and in the war between England and France many of Kingston's sons had their share.

In October, 1773, trustees were appointed and steps taken to found an

academy. In December, 1773, they purchased for the school the house and lot on the corner of John and Crown streets and secured the services of John Addison as principal of its academic department. In May, 1774, they procured a tutor in the Latin department. From this beginning developed Kingston Academy, which has flourished throughout the 140 years of its existence, and which has been the alma mater of many distinguished men.

Constitution Adopted

In 1777 the meeting of the convention of the representatives of the state of New York was held at Kingston and the first constitution of New York was framed and adopted. The Senate sat in the stone house at the corner of North Front and East Front streets, which is known as the Senate house.

The election under the constitution was held and on July 30, 1777, George Clinton was chosen to be the first governor, and held that office for 18 years. The proclamation issued on that occasion was made and published by the sheriff of Ulster county at or near the court house in Kingston. On Oct. 16, 1777, a British fleet, under the command of Maj.-Gen. John Vaughn, arrived at the mouth of Rondout creek. When the troops reached Kingston the place was almost defenseless because many of its men were serving their country in another part of the state. Crops and homes were destroyed. The people soon returned to rebuild their homes.

Kingston was honored by a visit from General Washington in November, 1782. On his arrival he was met by the trustees and a large body of citizens. He stopped at the Bogardus tavern.

In 1872 Kingston and the neighboring villages and settlements, Rondout, Ponckhockie, Wilbur and Wiltwyck were incorporated into a city. Although it has developed into a city of considerable size and importance it retains much of its early charm. There are little spots of natural beauty to be found within a short walking distance from the busiest streets. There are fine shade trees, and the old stone houses built directly on the street, according to the custom in revolutionary times, stand as landmarks among the modern buildings.

The lofty range of the Catskills, with their foothills, are a never failing source of inspiration.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Lieut. Col. S. Reber, signal corps, relieved duty as department signal officer, eastern department, from Oct. 15; to Washington for duty in office of chief signal officer.

Capt. J. A. Wilson, medical corps, detailed as member board to meet at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., Oct. 13, for examination of applicants for appointment as acting dental surgeon, in place of Capt. H. P. Birmingham, medical corps, relieved.

Orders Sept. 25 directing First Lieut. E. P. King, Jr., sixth field artillery, to make not to exceed one visit per month to Augusta, Ga., amended to direct that officer to make not to exceed one visit per month to Savannah, Ga.

Following named captains of the coast artillery corps transferred as indicated: G. P. Hawes, Jr., from one hundred fifty second to one hundred eighteenth company; J. Tottin, from one hundred eighty eighth to one hundred sixteenth company; H. C. Barnes, from one hundred sixty-sixth to one hundred thirty-first company, and C. E. Brigham, from one hundred first to one hundred sixty-sixth company.

Capt. M. P. Andruss, coast artillery corps, placed on list detached officers and Capt. R. F. McMillan, coast artillery corps, removed therefrom.

Capt. McMillan, relieved inspector-instructor, coast artillery reserves, state of Massachusetts, and assigned to one hundred fifty second company.

Navy Orders

Capt. Joseph Strauss, detached the Ohio, to chief of bureau of ordnance. Lieut.-Commander J. W. Timmons, detached bureau of ordnance, to the Texas as navigator.

Lieut. E. A. Brooks, detached the Jupiter, to leave.

Ensign F. H. Weaver, detached the Iris, to naval hospital, Las Animas, Col. Assistant Surgeon D. C. Post, detached the Buffalo, to Asiatic station.

Assistant Civil Engineer Ralph Whitman, detached bureau of yards and docks, to temporary duty naval academy.

Chief Machinist J. A. Hickey, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Paymaster's Clerk R. B. Veirs, appointed to the California.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

PACIFICATION

Here's the rule peace men are looking for.
And a safe and sure defense is it:
No nation shall ever go to war
Till some other nation commences it.

ON TRIAL

And now that the tariffs are greatly reduced,
The people in country and town
Will carefully watch and make note of
Each notch
That the high cost of living comes down.

Now that the tariff bill has become a law, no doubt the legislators who worked for its success feel that they did their whole duty in taking off so many duties.

BUT IT WON'T

Oh, the leaves are falling, falling;
'Tis their regular autumn game,
And 't would be so nice if coal, in price,
Would only do the same.

The manner in which everybody is singing his praises makes it quite obvious that President Wilson is just now deemed to be our national "him."

EXPLAINED

Novice—What is the chief difference between football and baseball?
Expert—Well, in football all the kicking is done at the ball while in baseball it is done at the decisions of the umpire.

APPRECIATION

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the wisest men."
And each is sure to like his jokes
Much more than those of other folks.

PLANS MADE TO BEAUTIFY QUARRY

NEWARK, N. J.—A report on the improvement and beautification of the old Lighthouse quarry, recently purchased as an addition to the South Mountain reservation, has been received by the Essex county park commission from Olmsted Bros., landscape architects of Boston, says the News.

The architects recommend the removal of all unstable soil, letting it fall to the foot of the ledge, and the bringing of good soil from points along the summit of the mountain to fill the places excavated.

The architects say the great ledge is most impressive from within the quarry itself, and they recommend that some scheme of access be provided by a drive which turns about on the quarry floor and which with reasonable grading would extend around the west side of the mountain and join the system of drives on the summit.

HEALTH ASSOCIATIONS MEET

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Massachusetts health officials came here yesterday for the regular meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health.

ASKED FOR MONEY, CATTLEMAN GIVES COLLEGE 3 STEERS

FT. WORTH, Tex.—Asked for a subscription toward the Women's College of Texas and finding that he could not give a cash contribution because his beef steers were not ready for market App Wooten, a stockman who lives in Tarrant county, gave three fat steers toward the campaign, says the Record.

Dr. H. A. Boaz, J. D. Young, William Cappa, Dr. John A. Rice, Clarence Ousley, W. Erskine Williams, Louis J. Wortham, W. Holt Harris, P. G. Dedmon and John P. King have charge of the work of soliciting subscriptions.

BIG DREDGE IS BEING REBUILT

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Engineers, machinists, carpenters, shipwrights and laborers are working day and night to rebuild the Hawaiian Dredging Company's dredge Governor, which was damaged by fire some weeks ago.

The upper works had to be cleared away. Orders were rushed to the mainland and to local concerns for new machinery, which is now being installed, says the Star-Bulletin.

A good many thousand dollars have been spent in rebuilding and supplying the parts destroyed by the recent fire.

WOMAN ASSISTS BANK PRESIDENT

Assistant to the president of a bank is the title by which Miss Virginia Newton of Paris, Mo., is known in banking circles. Miss Newton's grandfather, W. W. Farrell, is president of the Paris Savings Bank of Paris, Mo., and she went into the business six months ago to assist him. Although she enjoys the work thoroughly and thinks it fine for women she has not taken it up as a career.

FEDERAL JUDGE SELECTED

WASHINGTON—Edwin S. Thomas of New Haven, Conn., has been recommended by Attorney-General McReynolds to President Wilson for United States district judge in Connecticut, to succeed the late Judge Platt.

SORBONNE PROFESSOR HONORED

The Cercle Francais of Harvard, made up of the students at the university in French language and literature classes, tendered a reception to Prof. Fernand Baldensperger of the Sorbonne at its rooms in Grays hall last evening.

NEW CHURCH CONSECRATED

ST. LOUIS—The consecration of the \$125,000 Grace English Evangelical Lutheran church at St. Louis and Garrison avenues recently was attended by several thousand members and former members, says the Republic.

EPISCOPALIAN WOMEN'S MISSION GIFTS \$307,500

Three Thousand at Triennial Offering Service in New York Cathedral Load Alms Basins and Other Receptacles Until Altar Overflows With Treasure

NEW YORK—More than \$307,500 was received at the triennial united offering service of the women's auxiliary of the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal church at the cathedral of St. John the Divine Thursday.

There were more than 3000 women crowded into the cathedral.

The alms basin was so heavy that Bishop Greer could not lift it and he called Dean Grosvenor and Canon Francis Little to his aid. Except for the vases of lilies of the valley the money covered the altar.

More than 3000 waited two hours in the afternoon in Carnegie hall at the triennial mass meeting of the missionary auxiliary to hear the amount of the collection announced, only to be informed by Bishop Greer that he had received word from George Gordon King, treasurer of the board of missions, that he and his helpers were still "counting."

Coincident with the gifts to missions the women of the Episcopal church presented \$16,000 personally to Miss Julia C. Emery, general secretary of the auxiliary, in token of her completion of 40 years of service in that position. Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, president of the board of missions, made the announcement. Amid applause Miss Emery arose, bowed and smiled. Bishop Lloyd explained that every diocese and missionary jurisdiction in this country, each of the foreign di-

cesses and every one of the American churches in Europe had contributed.

At the cathedral service it seemed as if the money would never stop pouring in. The regular ushers, under the direction of Walter M. Davidge, president of the Laymen's Club of the cathedral, went down the aisles with the silver plate as for an ordinary Sunday offering. Very soon they had to return because the receptacles were filled. At the chancel they poured the drafts, checks, gold pieces and greenbacks into the big alms basin of gold.

In a very short time the gold basin became too small. Then something was done which it is believed never before happened in a Protestant Episcopal church before. The overflow money was piled into a drawer and the drawer was placed on the marble altar and its contents consecrated.

The drawer and the gold basin, however, would not hold all of the wealth offered. The six silver plates were stacked and carried to the altar. Bishop Greer and Bishop Lloyd commented upon the remarkable incident.

The women of Boston sent a draft for \$38,000, and the offering of the diocese of New York before the service equaled \$35,310. Later it grew considerably. The project at present is to set aside \$20,000 for a needed building on the mission field and to use all the rest for mission work among women by women.

GERMAN PEACE CELEBRATION HAS PATRIOTIC PROCESSION

ST. LOUIS—The climax of the centennial celebration of the German war of liberation was reached Thursday night, when a procession of Germans estimated at 15,000 participants, and with 16 bands, marched through the main streets.

A multitude of people lined the streets and cheered. A drum and fife corps in Prussian uniforms and German students in full regalia drew rounds of applause.

A military escort was made up of 2000 infantry from Jefferson barracks, national guard and veterans of the civil and Spanish wars. Marchers carried

torches or Japanese lanterns. "Die Wacht Am Rhein" and war songs of 1813 were played repeatedly by the bands.

The procession, consisting of 11 divisions, was reviewed by Mayor Kiel and Consul-General Geissler of Chicago, Emperor William's representative, the Austrian consul, members of the municipal assembly, Congressman Richard Bartholdt and delegates of the National German-American Alliance. The dedication of the Jahn monument in Forest park Saturday will conclude the celebration.

The Public is Cordially Invited to Witness the

Water Carnival and Fireworks

ON CHARLES RIVER BASIN

TONIGHT



Band concerts at 8. Fireworks at 8:30. The display may be seen to advantage from any point on the Esplanades, and from the Harvard Bridge and the West Boston Bridge.

Please do not enter at Dartmouth street. This is the only entrance reserved for the visitors.

BOSTON'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA WINS HEARTS OF THE BANKERS

Opening its thirty-third season to the applause of a national audience, made up of delegates to the convention of the American Bankers Association and plenty of time for telling them. Now sentiment, now humor and now vigorous purpose to speak out took possession of him. Bigger business began to be heard from when the orchestra of Brahms succeeded to that of the symphonist. Greater totals of tone color were in evidence, and the house was proportionately impressed. But the first composer to bring a general vote of commendation was Liszt. In his "Preludes" he offered resolutions that admitted of no argument or division into voting groups. There was applause here that brought joy to the men on the platform.

Wagner with his briny overture of the "Flying Dutchman" was as refreshing as the air from across Massachusetts bay, which came through the eastern portal of Symphony hall and gladdened the auditorium the evening through. There was not the rush for home that marks the usual close of the Symphony concerts. The bankers and their friends lingered in the festooned corridors and talked in all the accents of half a continent on the merits of the orchestra and the program.

This afternoon at the first public rehearsal of the season and Saturday night at the first regular concert the same selections will be played.

ARABIC NUMERALS TO BE USED WASHINGTON—The supervising architect of the treasury department has been instructed to use Arabic instead of Roman numerals on all public buildings.

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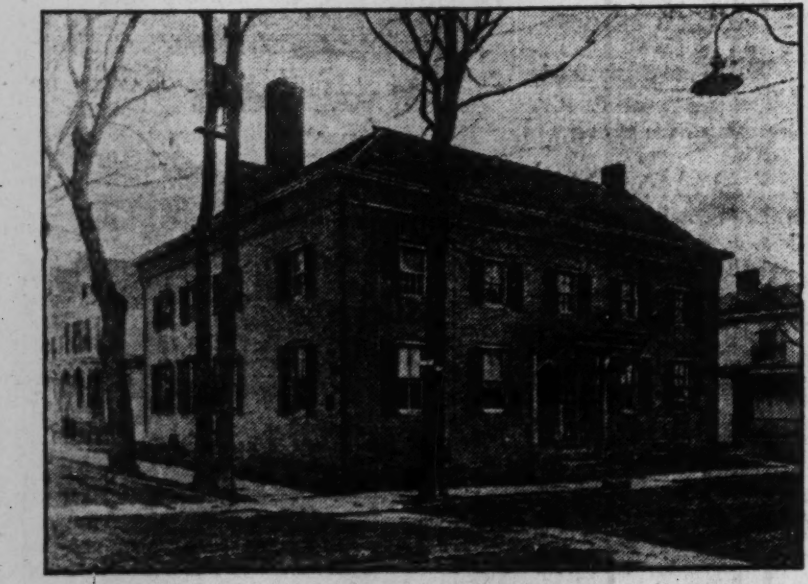
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Education Can Teach All Cooperation

In glancing over the present activities in the educational world, and noting their dominant tendencies, in the light of present and future needs, social, industrial and political, it is necessary to note what has been done that is permanently good in tendency, what needs have been met, and what experiments are being tried that will meet those needs which are still urgent.

In the three previous articles it has been pointed out that the strongest tendency in education today is vocational training. This is only a more intensive extension of an old remedy, very generally used in foreign countries, especially in Germany. This has been pushed by all classes, especially by business men and social workers outside the schools, and many within the schools, to meet two urgent needs, the demand for more skilled workers to enable our industries to compete successfully with German competitors, to save the human waste in the industrial world. That which was supported by private charity, by some progressive business and by some public school systems has begun to receive the support of many of the states. As a result many vocational schools, part-time arrangements with local industries; industrial departments in the regular schools, and separate vocational institutions have been established.

The curricula and school administration of the elementary, secondary and college grades have undergone tremendous changes in trying to fit the pupil to his environment. This was greatly needed, and has met, where it has been done, an immediate economic necessity. So few, however, are those institutions which have done this, in comparison to the need, that there is great necessity for arousing the general public to the situation. This must be done before laws will be put in operation to provide trained teachers, school equipment and a suitable curricula to prepare our boys and girls and foreign population to become citizens of a democracy.

What First Needs Are

The first need the child meets is to get in closer relation with his environment. His first problems are met with in this tangle of modern relationships. His school life should furnish the knowledge to help him adjust himself. He is at once forced to find his group, and adjust his relations to it. From these social groups come all his life experiences. He cooperates with the members of that group if he succeeds, he refuses to adjust himself, often from lack of knowledge, if he fails. To learn how to work with and adjust himself to his environment, and master it, he must know the laws which govern harmonious bodies, their organization. This the child must get from the school, if he is ever to learn it.

Group relationship and the instinct of imitation are already being recognized by many educators, and school administration is being made over to fit the needs of the growing child. From this recognition has come the group-work in the classroom. The children are being encouraged to work in groups, choosing their leaders and working together for mutual help. This has met tremendous opposition from tradition-bound pedagogues, who have made it a crime for pupils to help each other or communicate their ideas.

Democracy Is Needed

The work of the text book must be interpreted to the pupil by the pupils under the wise guidance of the teacher, who can relate its contents to his life about him, and his own child experience. The child must be led to see for himself that knowledge comes from the vicarious experience learned in books, from his teachers and elders, and from his own application of his present knowledge. To get this application the child must be encouraged to imitate in his school life what he finds outside, and carry the expert knowledge of the right processes into the world around him. He cannot become an adept part of a democracy whose ideal is a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, if he is given no opportunity to practice those duties in the only place where he can be taught the right way to do them.

If he is made to obey laws which he has no part in making, and which are imposed upon him. Every instinct of his nature rebels at such inconsistency. He should be made to feel he has his place, his responsibility, his social duty. Where this is wisely done, pupils and teachers cooperate in the work of the school administration. Only in a few schools has this been recognized. The majority of our institutions are monarchial in spirit and form of government. The child is kept from developing those social instincts which he sees his elders indulging, and which he can find expression for only in the outer world. It is no wonder the boys and girls chafe under it, and long for the time to come when they can leave a world in which they cannot be natural and in which they have no part.

Advantages of Groups

Respect for law and authority and self control can best be developed through creating a sense of cooperation in the making and administering of the laws. An understanding of the laws which govern the formation and conduct of organization, the economic necessity of our complex social, industrial and political systems, can best be taught by letting the boys and girls form these groups, conduct them, and serve through them. The energies of the most lawless boy in school can be curbed in this way, and by giving them natural channels through which to express themselves, these natural leaders something to direct, they will work with and for law and order. The literary and musical clubs which are

now quite generally admitted into the schools show these very virtues to be the leader. Why not let them imitate every activity of their world?

Nor does this activity need to be confined to the school life. Let the teachers direct them into channels of community life. This social activity may be extended to all the grades in the schools. With textbooks so up-to-date and practical, so constructive that the pupils can constantly use this knowledge in their every day problems, the group work in school and community will bring all classes into sympathy with the schools, and the boys and girls will need no truant officer to keep them there.

What One Man is Doing

In Grand Rapids, Mich., the principal took as his channel to reach into the social activities of the community that subject which all pupils are required to take, English. Through this very vital study he worked out a scheme for oral and written expression that would include in its scope all the activities of the community, state, and nation, that would provoke discussion around the table, in the club, theaters and other social centers.

The wisdom of this choice is obvious. The subject hardest to teach, and often so hard to make practical and interesting to the average boy and girl, is thus made effective by showing the pupils that it is the vehicle by which all human interests can be expressed. A very extensive bibliography of reading matter is placed in the hands of pupils and teachers, bearing directly on the processes of production, means of distribution and the laws that govern them, and the use of the products which wealth acquires—literature, music, art, science, travel, proper foods, wearing apparel, styles, home construction and ornamentation, every human interest, practical and cultural, vocational and industrial, lawmaking and lawmaking, the lives of great men and women, statesmen and industrial workers, are discussed, debated, written upon, and where practical, first-hand knowledge is obtained. No pupil is exempt. In this way sympathy for and understanding of the world's activities is inspired. All the studies are thus correlated.

How Groups Can Help

To this could be applied the group work. The whole class could be organized into some simple form, and through rotation in office each member could have the training in self-control this gives. Pupils learn in this way to appreciate the responsibility of power, and the self-denial necessary to use it wisely and justly. They learn tolerance and wisdom in dealing with delinquents, and how to direct this mispent energy, and the mischief-maker will learn a lesson in the power of public opinion. By their own activity they get and impart knowledge which they find practical in meeting the problems of the world outside, because through the wise direction and cooperation of the teachers they have first used it rightly in the school world. No longer is the teacher an overlord, who pours into them her vicarious knowledge, but their guide and friend.

In these group activities the children can cooperate with the civic authorities to better the conditions of the community. Children see much more than is generally thought, and their united judgment is more often right than wrong. Their letters, committee visits, and personal efforts can effect much in giving the community what it needs. In the matter of providing more playgrounds they have already effected much. Adults are so prone to forget that the child must have a place where he can play without coming in friction with constituted authority. The boys have often been able to make a city council see what no adult could.

Press Should Be Used

There is another activity which the child meets outside the school, and that is the press. Could this agency be more generally enlisted in the service of the schools, a great educative agency would be captured. This is one of the agencies for the diffusion of knowledge which the child should take part in. It is for all the people, and he is one of them. Let there be a place made for him to express his school activities much more extensively than is now done. The child has the profoundest respect for the press. Let him compile for it the school news, under censorship of the teachers. Give him this channel through which he may work for civic betterment. It will be much more economic and real than his school paper, which now drains the already over-taxed family pocketbook to support. Give him a choice to tell his needs in his own way.

Some day teachers are going to have the courage to let pupils write their own debates for interschool contest, and their own orations for class day—let this opening be equally courageous. Let the pupil's knowledge gained by experiment in the school laboratories and school work shops and domestic science kitchens and work rooms be given space in our press. These articles might well displace the destructive material that finds expression there. Let the printing plants now set up in some of the schools teach accuracy to every pupil, by requiring every pupil to set up certain portions of his work and see it in the printed proof. The best of these could be sent to the press. The school of printing conducted in connection with the North End Union of Boston has demonstrated that this method is the surest way for the boy and girl to learn the fundamentals of English.

More Can Be Done

Much more has been done by the public libraries in cooperating with the

The concluding article in the present series on the system of education in the United States deals with the future. The writer first reviews those things which have been done looking to an improvement of conditions and then makes a strong appeal for cooperation between press and pupil, publisher, legislator, parent, teacher, social worker and business men for such instruction of future citizens in processes of production, distribution and consumption as will foster sympathy between all classes. The first article in this series appeared Friday, Sept. 19, and the other two on Sept. 26 and Oct. 3.

schools than by the press. Yet much more might be done, and that which is being done so extensively in some cities and towns extended. Already the libraries are training teachers and pupils to use the sources of information in the books and periodicals. The classified lists of subjects, and the talks to the children, parents and teachers are doing much.

The pupils in their group-work in the classes can have their reference committees to cooperate with the librarians on current events, civic service, industrial and labor interests. They can more extensively cooperate with the librarians to get subjects of timely interest connected with the pupil's world for debates and themes. There could be reading committees to cooperate with librarians and teachers in getting up lists of books, and creating a demand for better made and better written books. Activity in the study of the drama can extend to the theaters, and here create a better class of plays.

Publishers are already asking librarians what the people are asking for. The drama societies are working with the schools to educate the rising generation to demand better material. This will give the child his place in all the activities of life, and destroy that natural opposition to direction which is im-

posed upon him by the adult world, which have given so small a place

Child's Place In Home

What of the child's place in the home, that other great agency of education, and his relation to his parents? This may seem to lie outside the scope of the school question, but in this day, when the schools are having to take over the duties of the parent, it has got to be considered.

In the school must be given the training in responsibility, for there is no task for the child in the home. In this transitional period the schools must try by their training and influence to bridge the widening gap between parent and child. The movement toward making the school the social center is doing much to afford a safe place of meeting between child and parent, where each will be seen at his best, and where each can learn from the other. Through the cooking schools and other branches of domestic science the mother and daughter are becoming mutually helpful. The experiments in model homemaking are affecting home conditions through the child.

In the social clubs of this center father and son meet and discuss civic conditions and exchange opinions on each other's work in the school shops and laboratories. In this way the parents are coming to the schools, and are being welcomed by their children. When both children and parents feel the practical application of all school activities, the parents will be welcomed by pupils and teachers more heartily in the day schools. In this way the antagonistic parents will be pacified, the indifferent aroused, and the earnest satisfied.

Teachers Are Needed

The dangers in the methods being tried are many. As intelligent citizens we must cooperate with all classes to meet them. The need greater than any other at the present hour is for broad-minded, socially trained teachers, and to this end the government forces must be set in motion. To check the tendency to overeducate for production, a tendency which will increase what it was intended to correct, the other two "trunks of activity," those of distribution and consumption of wealth, must be emphasized.

Professor Weeks in his "Education of

Tomorrow" makes some very pertinent proposals. He believes that to equalize opportunity the citizen of the future must be educated in all three of those processes; that the masses must be taught the power of the ballot in correcting the laws that control distribution. He would have the pupils trained to the proper consumption of wealth; would educate them, rich and poor, in what to want and what to discard, and how to obtain what they want. He would create more wealth by greater skill and educate all to produce.

All this is well. But when he proposes in his revised curricula that the children shall be shown the processes of graft, that they may know what to correct, he is poisoning their thoughts, untrained to choose wisely the good rather than the evil, and setting in motion the destructive forces of the world.

What brings wealth, will be worth while for them to use. Instead of teaching construction through knowing destruction, let the children learn those laws which regulate justly the distribution of wealth for the greatest good to the greatest number. The child must have the great springs of love cultivated and directed by constructive work. On every side of him the knowledge of the workings of evil is paraded; in the school at least, he should hear good. Pure images should be kept before him.

Problem Can Be Solved

With a wide-awake, socially educated teaching force, with our writers of textbooks selecting their material in consultation with all the leaders in modern activities, and our government taking upon it the regulation and preparation of its teaching force in a way not as yet attained, we shall be on the road toward solving our educational problem. The problem of vocational guidance will not menace as it does now. Guidance will take the form of unfoldment of opportunity for the child to find himself, by his already having taken part in many social and industrial activities, before he finally chooses his place.

No one who enters a library utterly unfamiliar with the knowledge that unlocks its treasures, but feels an over-powering sense of confusion. This confusion results in inertia. The same feeling possesses the child in facing the heterogeneous mass of knowledge labeled in courses and supposed to fit him for life. He is forced to take something, so like Alice in Wonderland he says, "I don't think it matters much which way I go, so long as I can get out of here soon."

All too often the teacher and parent can reply no more wisely than did the Cheshire Cat, "You'll be sure to get somewhere if you only keep going." This condition of affairs in our schools and colleges will never be possible under the regime of qualified teachers and a curricula adjusted to the needs of the hour. Let press and pupil, publisher, legislator, parent, teacher, social worker and business man unite to furnish to our future citizens the constructive processes of production, distribution, and consumption which shall create a sympathy among all classes. Let every avenue of activity, on the farm, in the shop, office and factory, be so interpreted through text-books and school laboratories, and worked out in actual contact with real life, the teacher and pupil cooperating, that the needs of the community will be continually anticipated and met.

School administrators will take into their advisory chambers some from every class, and the voice of the child will also be heard in their midst. The state boards everywhere will appoint those who shall keep in touch with every part of the state's activities, and advise with teachers and school boards and makers of text-books as to the needs of the hour. The child through his work in the school-shop, will supply the needs of the school equipment and set up and run its heating and ventilating plants under the supervision of experts in these lines of activity.

To these the arts will minister, and the child will do his share in giving to all music, beauty in landscape, and beauty in home. The music he learns in school he will share with those in the parks and playgrounds who need this uplift. To a much greater degree will the child of tomorrow cooperate with the teacher and parent in dramatizing the life of the past, the constructive phases of the present, and the customs and plays of those from other nations gathered under our flag.

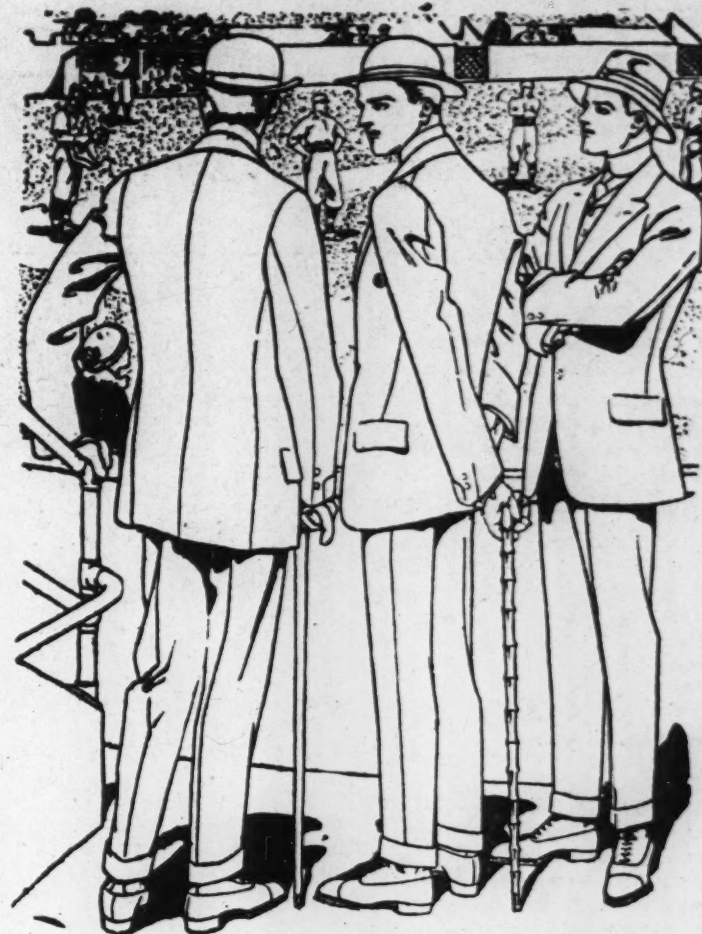
We all need to join hands with the child and say, "Let us play." Joy and brightness, the good things of life, the wholesome and beautiful in surroundings, apparel, food and play, belong to the many, not alone to the few. Toward this ideal the needed agencies have already been put in motion, the work of the hour is to extend them as rapidly as natural growth and unfoldment can furnish them and receive them.

NORTHERN PACIFIC TO PAY LAND TAX

SEATTLE, Wash.—This state soon will have a big revenue from Northern Pacific lands now untaxed because unsurveyed, according to information given by Thomas Cooper, land commissioner for the N. P., says the Sun.

Commissioner Cooper, who is stationed at St. Paul, says this in a letter to County Assessor A. E. Parish. The occasion was the receipt of a recent article in the Sun giving information that the Northern Pacific is anxious to have its lands patented—even though they will then be placed on the tax rolls—as the state and counties are.

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Good Suits at \$25

YOU don't look like a "grandstand play" in the clothes we'll sell you; you'll be smartly dressed, with the best style known, in

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clothes. They're made for men who appreciate the best things in fabrics, in tailoring, in fashions; in every sense of the word, gentlemen's clothes.

You ought to know about the special values we offer at \$25 in suits and overcoats. We have them at \$18 and \$20 and up to \$40.

Special—The Wonder Clothes, the suits that are guaranteed for six months, dark staple worsteds, gray clays and nobby patch pocket fancy cassimeres, include many \$20 qualities at.....\$15

Football and Watches

FOR THE BOYS

As usual, this time of year, the boys have their choice between a guaranteed watch and a football with sales of \$5.00 and over.

A Wonderful Stock of Stylish Suits
\$5, \$6.50 up to.....\$14

Stetson Hats \$3.50, \$4, \$5 Boylston Shoes \$3.50, \$4, \$5

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

The Continental

Boston's Greatest Clothing Store

651-657 Washington St., Cor. Boylston St.

DASHING CAVALRY EXHIBITION DELIGHTS PRESIDENT WILSON

WASHINGTON—President Wilson, members of his cabinet, supreme court justices, the diplomatic corps and the military affairs committees of Congress sat in the reviewing stand while the tenth cavalry, a negro regiment; the eleventh and two squadrons of the fifteenth exhibited the results of a summer's training at Winchester, Va., in the latest cavalry tactics promulgated by American military experts.

The cavalrymen executed their maneuvers on the silent-signal system, and as they threw their mobile columns far across the parade ground a shout of applause went up from the crowd that fringed the scene in a great circle. First in the new double-line formation, then in columns of platoons at full gallop, the uniform lines of horsemen passed the reviewing stand, while cavalry bands played martial music.

Regimental drills and an exhibition of war tactics were given with precision and smoothness for nearly two hours. Foreign military attaches in uniform galloped about observing the drill from various angles.

President Wilson, who had been given his first view of a big force of cavalry, complimented the troopers through Col. C. D. Murray, their commanding officer.

MINERS REPORTED KILLED
TRINIDAD, Col.—In a conflict between mine guards and miners at Ludlow four coal miners are reported killed. The Trinidad militia company went to the scene of the disorder to investigate the report of fatalities.

MR. MITCHELL'S RESIGNATION UP
WASHINGTON—President Wilson will probably give the resignation of John Purroy Mitchell, fusion mayorality candidate of New York, as collector of customs at New York, consideration today.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, 1913, at Eight O'clock
You and Your Friends are Cordially Invited to Be Present

SEE THE COUNTRY IN AUTUMN

Editorial Counsel to the People Who Know the Country Only in Summer to Get a New View

AT THE outset of this bit of advice to the people who live in towns, it will be admitted that the theme is far from new and that what is here counseled has been held to be wisdom from an almost unknown antiquity—ever since there arrived appreciation of natural beauty as a claimant upon others than confessed poets. This is not the first autumn that ever was. It is not thus far apparent that it is materially different from those that have gone before. It admits no new interpretations and needs no new advocacy of its charms. It is in fact most certain of appreciation at the hands of those who have known the autumns of the past, for whom

"the wind, ay, and the yellow leaf" have had their "glorious lessons."

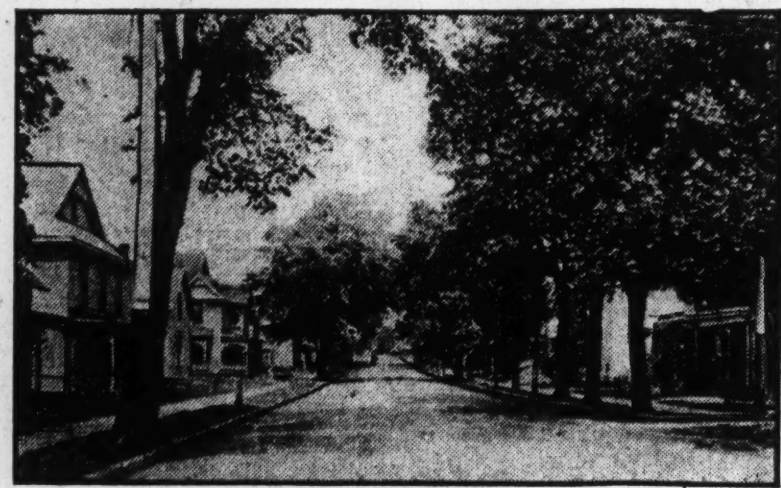
There remain, however, the greater number of the people of the towns to whom the autumn is unknown. They cultivate a certain acquaintance with the country in the summer, take every opportunity to cultivate it, supplement the vacation spent in its charm by such brief calls as the part days of leisure may permit, but when the calendar announces the end of summer remove it from the list and forget. They miss knowing the country at its best. The same enterprise and effort to reach it, even for small fractions of a day at each time, would have now a richer reward than when the sun was higher.

Is enumeration necessary? It would run into items of fields turned brown, corn in the stack, orchards stripped of their fruit or possibly still laden with the waiting apples, the last flowers in the year's procession, purple and gold to

signify the royalty of maturity, and then would fail of attraction simply because the beauties of nature do not submit easily to a numerical process. Truer perhaps of this than of the other seasons is the difficulty of defining its charm. The richness of the harvest season is in the air, there is a haze on the landscape and a mellowness of atmosphere that are not to be compassed in description. But the supreme feature is in the glory of the colors of the forests. The brilliancy of the trees down the street is a hint, and no more, of what the real woods are offering. It is only in the great masses that the glory of the coloring of the New England autumn can be appreciated. Happily these are not inaccessible and the journey is not a long one that will bring the people of the town to the hills and valleys that offer now the crowning beauty of the year. The farther the pursuit is carried inland the greater will be the reward, in the long stretches of woodland, the better background of high hills, greater extent of the outlook from the hilltops through the valleys.

The tribute of wealth has long been paid to the hill country in the autumn. The inland places of New England have now their largest population of the cottagers who may choose the season of their stay. The pleasure cars of those who may travel when and where they will are touring the hill roads. But they are not sole proprietors of the season's charm. The democratic vehicles, the trolley car and the railroad, lead easily to vantage points for command of the landscape that has its new and best offering. The town is at fault if it fails to know the country in its time of greatest attraction.

NAME FOR CLEANLINESS ASSET OF MECHANICSBURG, OHIO



South Main street, Mechanicsburg

MECHANICSBURG, O.—Next in size to Urbana, county seat of Champaign county, Ohio, and situated on the rolling edge of fertile plains, Mechanicsburg is regarded as a beautiful town. It has no manufacturing but it enjoys a reputation for cleanliness and also for being wide awake.

It is located 18 miles by rail from

Springfield and is an important shipping point for grain and stock. Its high school is considered one of the best and most attractive in the state. Graduates of the school are admitted to the college and universities. The town has about 2000 population, two banks and stores which aim to meet the financial and commercial requirements of all residents.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

MODELS OF WINTER MODES
SEEN AT BERNARD'S IN PARIS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—It is a pleasure to come again to Bernard's large sunny salons on the avenue de l'Opera, for the correctness of the cut and the beautiful lines of his tailor-made suits and cloaks give one genuine pleasure. His evening gowns also are extremely original and gorgeous in coloring. The skirts have most graceful effects of drapery up to the back this year, and the hips are no longer defined, but are loosely draped, while the fashion still obtains of having the ankles so scantily allowed for that only very short steps can be taken. A lovely shade of green in a tailored suit gave the effect of a double tunic with the basque of the coat for the upper one; the collar and cuffs were of beautiful gray smoke fox. The coat was fastened up to the neck and opened lower on to an embroidered waistcoat of many colors.

Plaids are reappearing, small discreet checks of blue and green; some whole suits are made of them, but one of the prettiest we saw had a smart green cloth coat to a skirt of the plaid, the coat being cut straight across at the waist in front and widely double-breasted with two rows of fairly close buttons of green with a silver rim to them; the collar and cuffs were of gray fur.

All the coats are easy in the fit; one feels that they slip on easily and fall into place, which is quite the correct thing for a tailored coat to do. A very beautiful and practical long cloak was of dark plum colored velvet, so cut that the material at the top formed a great hood effect edged with a broad band of moleskin, so beautifully shaded that it seemed to blend into the plum color. Broad cuffs of the same finished the sleeves.

One blue serge coat and skirt was charming. The serge was striped in lines nearly an inch wide and so well disposed that every line gave height and slenderness; a tunic across the front, and the basque of the cutaway coat forming the tunic behind, with black fox trimmings; an altogether desirable suit. Hussar blue cloth with gray fur made another most delightful costume.

Many of the ideas for these tailored suits seem to have been culled from Napoleon's time, the one in the accompanying sketch called "Jena" being a case in point. Charming it is with its bandage right across the front from neck to waist, and again on the waistcoat effect below the belt. The color is an exceedingly soft tan and the collar and cuffs are of putois fur in brown and ecru.

A black satin evening gown had a tunic of white embroidery edged with fur and wired so as to stand out well. Here at Bernard's the tunics have a very new effect, being quite short on the left side, barely reaching to the hip, and longer, almost to the knee, on the right side, the drapery of the skirt harmonizing with this movement. In the case of the gown being described, there was a tunic of black satin, longer to the left side and coming up very short to the right, the effect being decidedly good under the white fur edged tunic. The bodice of black tulle and embroidery, fur and flowers was quite charming.

A light shade of chadron cloth, looking like suede kid, was trimmed with moleskin, the coat fastened from neck to waist with the new buttons of cloth edged with a silver rim, the buttonholes worked in a strap of cloth about 2 1/2 inches wide and stitched at either side. Real pockets appear in a slanting line on many of the coats, the slant of the pocket following the line of the cutaway fronts and placed rather high up.

A very striking evening cloak was in a rich lovely shade of red with a quite ecclesiastical effect of startling embroi-



(Reproduced by permission of Bernard's, Paris)

TRAVELING COAT

Trimmed with black fox fur; "Moulinet"

dery in the blue and gold let in down the back and coming over the shoulders to the front, finished with a great blue and gold tassel to one side and a very handsome set of white fox as trimming.

A sash of black moire on a black velvet gown was wide and low in front, and going up sharply at the back made a huge bow between the shoulders looking like wings both from the front and back.

A blue coat and skirt of serge was lifted quite out of the ordinary by the blouse to be worn with them, a jumper of rose satin to the hips in front, and shorer at the back, the waist only just hinted at by two ends tying in a knot at the waist behind, the daintiest touches of white embroidery bordering it.

A really lovely evening gown, and one that would satisfy the woman who knows the art of dressing, was of old gold soft satin with a beaded tablier of blue and gold and silver coming from the right of the front round to the back, the satin drapery following the same becoming line right across the front to the back and at the right of the back a full end of the beaded embroidery hung from the waist to above the knees about 10 inches in width. The bodice was of brown tulle with delightful touches of blue, and fur edged the tunic, the soft brown tulle of course giving the soft rich effect that nothing else ever seems to give as well.

The chadron traveling cloak shown in our second sketch made a delightful wrap with its two enormous jet buttons as fastenings and its handsome collar and cuffs of black fox. In the back two plaits from shoulder to hip giving a smart broad straight look to the back, ended in self-colored buttons or motifs.

Another evening gown one must mention was of soft black satin, the drapery of the skirt caught up under two pieces of blue and yellow flowers, the tunic open down the back and edged with fur and wired, was of black plaited net with lines of bright jet plaques hanging from the waist amid the net. A beautiful shade of broad blue ribbon made a smart line across the front of the bodice with a big bow of the same across the waist, and at the back a double loop of the ribbon hung down between the lines of fur of the tunic. A spray of the flowers nestled in among the plaited net and jet of the bodice and hung below the waist.

SEEN IN SHOPS

One of the books of gummed labels has several pages devoted to recipes for making well known sweets from various fruits.

Linon handkerchiefs with narrow hems in color have the body of the handkerchief barred off in squares by means of bandings of the color of the hem.

The heavy rick-rack braid, which is very inexpensive by the piece, is an excellent finish for the edge of the plain dust ruffle to white undershirts; it will save a lot of wear on the garment.

Milanese silk vests, union suits and bloomers, come in white, pink or black, with or without extra handwork.

Some of the tailored linen shirtwaists are made double breasted. Pearl buttons in a double row adorn the front of the waists.

Boys' and girls' sweaters in worsted come in Norfolk or with the "V" neck or roll collar. Some of the sweaters for very small folk are made in the basket weave; these are especially attractive. Newark News.

NEWEST WAY TO
HANG VALANCE

THE newest way to hang a valance is by means of a brass rod fitted under the edge of the bed frame. The upper hem is then slipped over the rod, just as you would hang sash curtains. This is really the most satisfactory way, as then the valance will hang evenly all around, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The pillow roll and bedspread can be adjusted in this way. Make the hems so they will be the same size. Button the hem of the roll on the hem of the spread, then bring the cover of the pillows under the pillows and down over the front.

The sham embroidered sheet with embroidered pillow slips to match is also much used and forms an attractive bed dressing.

TRIED RECIPES

OLD-FASHIONED SCALLOPED SWEET POTATOES

BOIL the potatoes the day before. Peel and slice them rather thick. In the bottom of a baking dish put bits of butter, sprinkle with sugar and put in a layer of potatoes. Add more butter, sugar, and potato until the pan is full. Strew bits of butter and sugar over the top and add a cup of water. Place in oven, and when it begins to cook, once or twice moisten the top with a little butter and water to dissolve the sugar and prevent its drying into a hard crust. Use a cup of sugar and half pound of butter to two quarts of potatoes. Bake slowly.

GERMAN PEAR KLOSSE Pare, core and mince finely six large ripe pears. Mix with them half a nutmeg grated; two ounces clarified butter; sugar to taste; four well-beaten eggs and as much finely grated bread crumbs as will make it stiff and smooth. Mold into egg-shaped balls with the bowl of a large spoon; dip into boiling water and simmer half an hour. Serve on a heated dish with sugar and a dash of cinnamon. Serve milk sauce in a separate dish.

GREEN APPLE CHARLOTTE Pare, core, and stew in a very little water six or eight good cooking apples. Press the pulp through a sieve and add enough sugar to make them very sweet. While still hot stir in an ounce of gelatine, soaked in about six tablespoons cold water. Stir until thoroughly dissolved. Then place in another dish containing cold water and stir until the mixture thickens. Then cut and fold in a large cup of cream whipped stiff and dry. Turn into a mold, plain or lined with stale sponge cake or lady-fingers.

SQUASH CUSTARD This may be baked in individual cups or cases. Boil, drain, and mash the squash; add a pint of hot milk, a tablespoonful of butter, four well-beaten eggs, and salt and pepper to taste. Put into buttered baking dish or cups and bake in a quick oven until firm in the middle. If the eggs are separated and the beaten whites stirred in last the custard will be daintier, more like a soufflé.—Washington Herald.

SIX MONTHS CAKE Work one half cupful of shortening (using butter and lard in equal proportions until creamy), then add gradually, while beating constantly, one cupful of sugar, two eggs well beaten, and one half cupful of molasses. Mix and sift two and one half cupfuls of bread flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one fourth teaspoonful of clove, and one fourth teaspoonful of mace. Add alternately with one half cupful milk to first mixture and beat vigorously; then add one cupful of raisins, seeded and cut in small pieces and dredged with two tablespoons of pastry flour. Turn into two bread pans and bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes.—Woman's Home Companion.

OVEN MUST BE EXACTLY RIGHT

Otherwise there'll be trouble with cakes and pies

YOU can never make a success of baking unless the oven is exactly right. If it is a little too hot or too cold, all your nice cakes and pies will be spoiled.

You can always test the heat by putting a piece of white paper on the oven shelf you mean to use, and leaving it there for two minutes.

If the paper comes out still white or very slightly browned at the edges, the oven is cool.

If the paper comes out a good deal browned, but not burnt at all, the oven is moderate.

If the paper comes out brown all over and blackened at the edges, the oven is hot.

If the paper burns all to tinder, the oven is fierce.

You can always cool an oven that is too hot by putting a baking-dish full of cold water into it. Let this remain for a minute or two, then take it out and leave the door open till all the steam, caused by the heating of the water, has dried away.

Use a cool oven for milk puddings and other things that need to stand in a gentle heat for a long time, so that the hard grains or fruit may swell slowly.

Use a moderate oven for rich cakes and other solid things that have to be baked slowly, so that the heat may work right through them while the outsides

ENGLISH MEAT PIE IN OCTOBER

Other dishes that are seasonable

NOW is the time the housekeeper welcomes recipes for fall and winter dishes, says the Woman's Home Companion, which prints the following:

Appledore Soup—Wash and pare three medium sized potatoes and cook in boiling salted water to cover, until soft. Then rub through a puree strainer. Scald one quart of milk with two slices of onion, remove onion and add milk slowly to hot potato. Melt two tablespoonsful of butter, add one and one half tablespoonsful of flour and when well blended pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, the hot mixture. Bring to the boiling point and add one and one half tablespoonsful of salt, one fourth teaspoonful of celery salt, one eighth teaspoonful of pepper, a few grains of cayenne and three tablespoonsful of tomato catsup. Cook one minute and add one tablespoonful of butter, bit by bit, and one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley.

English Meat Pie—Wipe one and one half pounds of beefsteak cut from top of round, remove fat and cut lean meat in three-fourths inch cubes. Soak, pare, trim, and cut three lambs' kidneys in one fourth inch cubes. Try out fat removed from steak, add one and one half onions, peeled and thinly sliced, and stir constantly until well browned. Add one tablespoonful of butter, beef and kidneys, and stir constantly until entire surface of meat is well seared and browned, then remove to stewpan. To fat remaining in pan, add one and one half cupfuls of boiling water and strain, then add one and one fourth tablespoonsful of Worcester-shire sauce, one half teaspoonful of salt and one eighth teaspoonful of pepper. Pour over meat, cover, and let cook on back of range until meat is tender. Strain off liquid remaining in pan and thicken with one and one half tablespoonsful of butter, melted and mixed with two tablespoonsful of flour. When meat is cold, turn into a baking dish, in the center of which is placed an earthen cup, and pour over one half the sauce, reserving the remainder to pass separately. Put on cover and bake in a hot oven. For the crust, mix and sift three cupfuls of flour, two tablespoonsful of baking powder, and one and one half tablespoonsful of salt. Work in two and one half tablespoonsful each of butter and lard, and one and one fourth cupfuls of milk. Toss on a slightly floured board and pat and roll to one half inch in thickness, cut a piece to fit top of pie and from the center remove a circular piece two inches in diameter. Roll remaining dough, one fourth inch in thickness, in rectangular shape, cut in thirds lengthwise and braid strips. Put braid around circular opening in crust.

Raised Crullers—Mix three and one half tablespoonsful of sugar and one teaspoonful of salt, pour over one cupful scalded milk, and add two tablespoonsful of lard. When mixture is lukewarm add one half yeast cake broken in pieces and dissolved in two tablespoonsful of lukewarm water and one cupful of bread flour (once sifted). Cover, let rise until light and add two cupfuls of flour. When well mixed toss on a slightly floured board and knead. Cover, again let rise, and knead; repeat. Toss on a slightly floured board and pat and roll to one half inch in thickness. Cut in strips eight inches long by four inches wide. Put on board, cover, and let rise. Twist four times, pinch ends together, drop into hot deep fat, fry and drain.

Denver Cream—Scald one and one

fourth cupfuls of milk. Beat yolks of two eggs slightly and add two tablespoonsful of sugar and a few grains of salt. Add milk gradually to egg mixture, stirring constantly until mixture thickens; then add one and one fourth cupful of cold water 10 minutes. Strain and add white of two eggs beaten until stiff. Set pan containing mixture in larger pan containing ice water, and stir, scraping from bottom and sides of pan until mixture begins to thicken. Then add one half pint of heavy cream, beaten until stiff, mixed with three tablespoonsful of powdered sugar and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn into a serving dish and chill. Garnish top with cubes of jelly.

Pepper Relish—Wipe and remove seeds from six red and six green peppers. Add six onions peeled and sliced and force through a meat chopper. Put in saucepan, cover with boiling water and let stand five minutes. Drain and add to peppers one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonsful of salt and one and one half cupfuls of vinegar. Put on range, and let boil 20 minutes.

Pepper Relish—Wipe and remove seeds from six red and six green peppers. Add six onions peeled and sliced and force through a meat chopper. Put in saucepan, cover with boiling water and let stand five minutes. Drain and add to peppers one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonsful of salt and one and one half cupfuls of vinegar. Put on range, and let boil 20 minutes.

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COLLEGE TEA SET

The college girl who likes to serve 5 o'clock tea in her own quarters should have the sort of tea set that is not easily broken, as frequently she will be obliged to wash the cups and saucers hastily and handle them carelessly. For that reason the best material to buy is the white enamel ware, which comes in very pretty small shapes, daintily rimmed with a color, says the Washington Herald. Some girls get the entire tea set, while others prefer a pot, cream pitcher, and sugar bowl in metal—brass or silver plate or pewter—and cups, saucers and plates of the "near" porcelain. There is nothing easier to pack into a trunk.

NAME TAPE

For the methodical housewife the woven name tape is a boon, says the New York Times. For \$2 you can have your name woven in 12 dozen little lengths of white tape—the weaving is in red. These 12 dozen tapes would mark much of your household linen for years to come doubtless; for, of course, it would not do for table linen. For sheets and pillow cases, towels of all sorts, and underwear nothing could be neater or more durable. It takes three or four weeks for the manufacturer to fill each order.

CORSAGE SACHETS

The newest corsage sachets—to be pinned somewhere beneath the transparent veiling of the waist—are small colored satin bags cased in real cluny lace cases, says the Kansas City Star. The pink, blue, or lavender satin cases are slipped into the outer lace cases and fastened with removable ribbons, so that different colored satin cases may be used. It is not a difficult undertaking to make these dainty corsage sachets at home.

SILK DRESS NOT NOW A LUXURY

More commonly worn today than ever before

MORE silk dresses are worn by women today, and at a smaller cost, than ever before according to a statement made by a silk buyer in discussing with a Monitor representative the comparative prices of silks with those of a few years ago. The reason for this is obvious. Old time silks, which sold for \$1 to \$2 a yard, were from 20 to 22 inches wide and the average number of

yards required were from 15 to 18 for a dress, for in those days the folds of the skirts were voluminous. As women began to realize that wide goods cut to much better advantage than the narrow widths there came the demand for wider materials, and today, with silks from 36 to 40 inches wide, the cost is much less for the 4 1/2 yards required for a dress, even though \$3 or \$4 a yard is paid for the silk.

Fashion is kind in producing designs which do not permit of the folds and numerous plaitings which required so much material, were difficult to make, heavy to carry about and hard to wear for walking. Today fashion eliminates all that superfluous silk from the bills, and women may have two silk dresses for the price that they once paid for one.

Popular prices paid for silks today are said by buyers to be from \$1.50 to \$3 a yard, so it is readily seen why women who are in a position to follow the prevailing styles can afford to wear silk gowns, especially if they make them themselves, and not have the "high cost of living" laid at the door of their wardrobes.

Many high-priced silks are sold, ranging from \$12 to \$20 and even as high as \$60 and \$80 a yard, but it is only the few who buy them for whole dresses. The majority of the high-priced quality is designed for trimming, and only a small quantity is usually sold for a dress. Not long ago four dress patterns were sold in Boston for \$80 a yard, but it was so unusual that the event caused widespread comment. The average silk dress is no longer looked upon as a luxury, for it is not an expensive garment.

Somewhat of an idea may be gained of the enormous amount of silk which is in use from a statement recently made regarding the amount sold in a single day by a large house at a special sale of silks. It was said to aggregate over \$100,000. The present excellent business conditions now ruling in the silk markets are said to have been unequalled in several years, and Fashion smiles approval at the quantities which are worn.

If You Like Big
Ripe Luscious
Grapes

— Try the delicious New Grape Juice with the Better Flavor — RED WING GRAPE JUICE.

Better than eating the grapes right from the vines. Better than any grape juice you ever tasted.

RED WING
GRAPE JUICE

So much mellow and finer in flavor, crystal clear and free from sediment.

The reason for this exceptional excellence in a grape juice is: First, we carefully select the finest grapes grown in the great Concord Grape Belt. Then we take only the first crush of fruit juice—the richest of the heart of the grape. No water, preservatives or coloring matter added.

In new perfectly clean bottles with the new patent tops which you can easily open with your fingers.

Ask your dealer for Red Wing and insist on having it. But if your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and address and \$3.00 and we will ship you a trial case of a dozen pints by prepaid express, or for 10c we will mail you a sample four-ounce bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY
PURITAN FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
FREDONIA, N. Y.



Here's a pure food movement! Make the refrigerator sweet and clean, quickly, with

GOLD DUST

Grease and dirt vanish before it. It cleans everything.

5c and larger packages
THE M. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY
CHICAGO

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work!"

"The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness"

The well-dressed woman cleans and beautifies herself—and the world—for she adds to its glory.

Naiad Dress Shields

add the final assurance of cleanliness and sweeten. They are a necessity to the woman of delicacy, refinement and good judgment.

Naiad Dress Shields are correctly made. They are absolutely free from rubber with its unpleasant odor. They can be quickly cleaned by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. The only shield as good the day it is bought as the day it is made.

Made in all styles and sizes to fit every requirement of Woman's Dress.

At stores or sample mail on receipt of 25c. Every pair guaranteed.

THE G. E. COMOVER CO., MFGS.,
101 Franklin St., New York

HIGHLAND PLAIDS ARE STRIKING

Richest colorings in fall costumes

THE Highland plaid fabrics to which feminine fancy now turns, are being displayed abroad in various designs. All of them are striking, says the Kansas City Star. Some even startle the beholder, so rich is their coloring and so different the pattern from the quiet costumes usually worn. Others are of a more subdued tone, yet all are distinctively and unmistakably Scotch, and the very sight of them brings up visions of the marching clans and the sound of the bagpipe.

The plaid costume looks militant enough to please a real suffragist, yet it is in high favor with women who are not inclined to militancy at all. It pleases because it is picturesque and serviceable.

Some of the newest fall models are described as unusually attractive. There is the plaid of the Douglas clan, with its artistic blending of greens and blues, which is a perennial favorite.

Another beautiful gown is the tartan of the McLeods. The raglan sleeve is carried up and over to form the shoulder of the dress—a new idea this season—while the folded silk vanishes under the side gores to reappear in a broad bow at the back of the skirt. This lat-

ter is the latest modification of the girdle.

Another design shows the Mackay stripes on broad lapels, and a very decided cutaway effect serves to display a wide girdle of the same plaid. The tassel appears to loop up the folds of the skirt. With this costume goes the tam-o'-shanter, native to the Scottish Highlands also with its tiny plumes standing.

The famous Bruce clan is represented by the royal green and crimson in a daring combination of cut and color which finds many wearers and likewise many admirers for the women who know how to wear it gracefully.

Designers in plaids this season have sought to add new touches of attractiveness to the costumes, and it is the verdict of competent critics who have inspected the displays at the big shops that these efforts have not been in vain.

FROCKS OF JET

Jet cloth will make some of the chic evening frocks for matrons, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Usually it will be associated with velvet and chiffon with a white charmeuse underskirt.



(Reproduced by permission of Bernard's, Paris)

CHADRON COAT AND SKIRT
Trimmed with moleskin; "Jena"

Bankers Meet in Richmond Next Year

(Continued from page one)

ple of the country to visit Boston; third, the complete arrangements made by Boston bankers.

The prevailing opinion west of the Hudson river, said Mr. Farnsworth, was that the people of Boston were not hospitable. The fact, he said, that there has never been a bankers' convention held in the United States with the completeness of detail and entertainment and the evidences of hospitality shown by the residents of Boston, both men and women, will eradicate this idea to a great extent.

Several of the visiting delegates left by train early this morning.

The first steamer left Rowes wharf at 10:30, the second at 10:45 and the third after 11 o'clock. The excursion committee consisted of Storer Ware of Bond & Goodwin, chairman; R. W. Weeks, of N. W. Harris & Co., and E. N. Fenno, Jr., of Bond & Goodwin.

The music committee consisted of Arthur Adams of the New England Trust Company, chairman; W. H. Rand, Jr., of the Security Safe Deposit Company, and W. F. Glidden of the American Trust Company.

The catering committee was Henry J. Nichols of Swift & Co., chairman; William F. Edleson of the First National Bank, and F. W. Bryant of the Second National Bank.

An orchestra of 10 pieces was stationed on each steamer, and these were combined to play at Nantasket. The three steamers were to leave Nantasket about 3:30 o'clock, and land at Rowes wharf about 5 o'clock.

Arthur Reynolds, president of the Des Moines National Bank, Ia., and elected president of the bankers association for the ensuing year, presided over the council meeting. The other new officers include Vice-President William A. Law, vice-president First National Bank of Philadelphia; General Secretary Fred E. Farnsworth of New York city; Treasurer J. W. Hoopes, vice-president and cashier of the National Bank of Galveston, Tex.; Assistant Secretary, William G. Fitzwillson, New York city, and General Counsel Thomas B. Paton, New York city.

Special cars carried several thousand bankers and their guests from the headquarters at the Copley-Plaza to Rowes wharf to board the three special steamers of the Nantasket line for a sail about the harbor, a shore dinner at Nantasket and an inspection of the inner harbor, including the navy yard.

A \$250,000 appropriation for expenses of the year was voted at the meeting of the council last night, the largest item being \$80,000 for protective work.

The carnival on the Charles river basin is to be held this evening. One of the most spectacular exhibitions of fireworks ever seen in this city is to be set off starting at 8:30 p. m., being preceded by a half-hour concert by four bands stationed at various points about the basin.

Members of the engineering force of the port directors, under the supervision of W. R. Mahoney, secretary to the chairman, accompanied the harbor excursion.

Equipped with megaphones, they were stationed, two to a boat, one in the bow and one in the stern, and as the steamers make their trip along the Atlantic avenue waterfront, Charlestown, East Boston and South Boston, they explained the piers, lines to and from this port, different terminals and their capacities, and work of the port board. It was aimed to impress upon the banking men the advantages of "Sailing from Boston."

Richmond, Va., was chosen as the next convention city at the closing business session yesterday.

The only serious competitor of the capital of Virginia was Atlanta, Ga. Invitations had been received from Atlanta, City, Salt Lake City, Baltimore, Galveston, St. Louis and Denver, but most of the speakers argued either for Atlanta or Richmond.

Abraham Lewis, Jr., of Honolulu said that under the new constitution and by-laws the territories of the United States were not represented in the executive council and he asked for an amendment to correct this error.

It was not clear how the by-laws could be amended for that purpose and the executive council was instructed to provide for the admission of a representative of the territories and report the necessary changes in the constitution to the next annual convention.

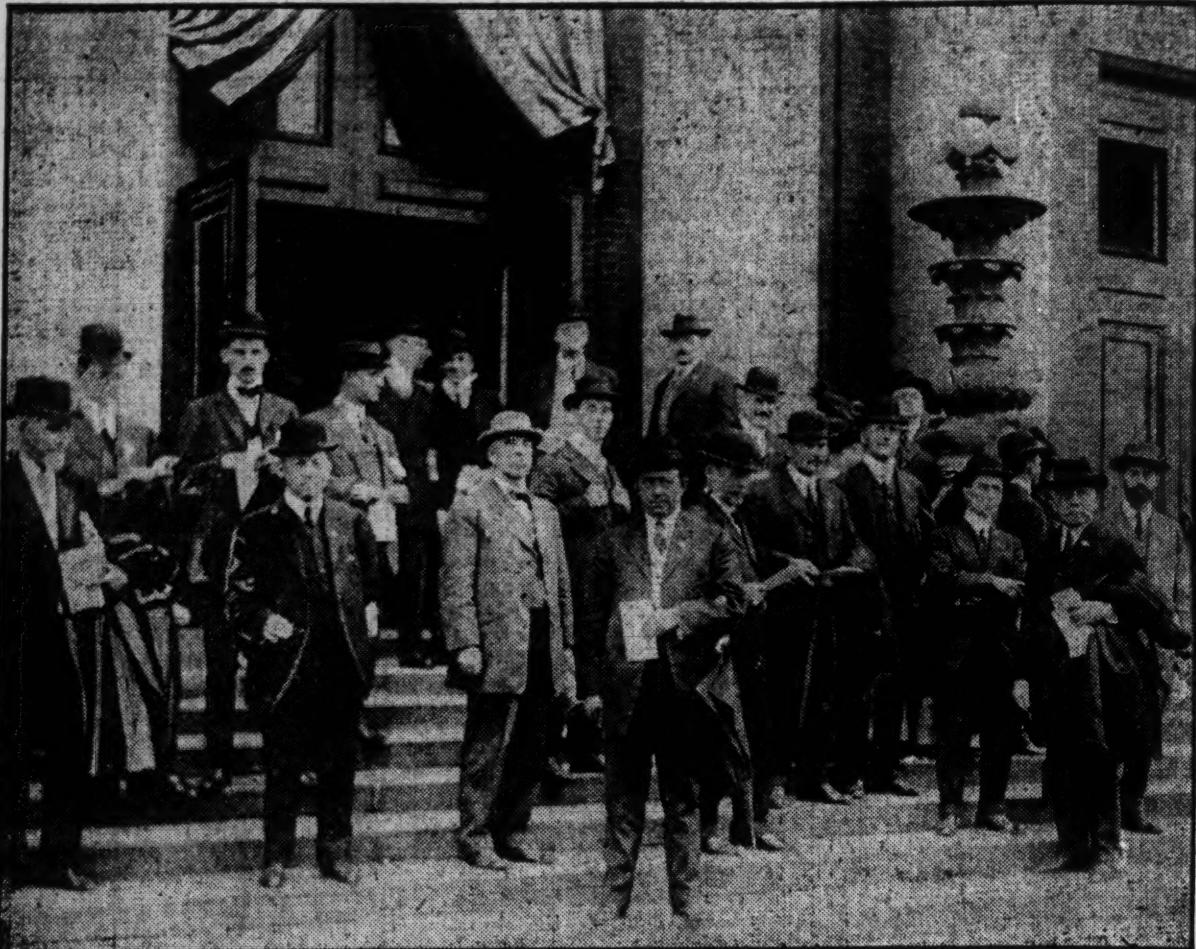
The convention passed a resolution in favor of the United States government undertaking the reconstruction of the levees along the Mississippi river to protect the property of the valley from damage by floods, Sol Wexler of New Orleans offering it.

Patrick H. Ross, president of the National Marine League of Washington, offered a resolution asking Congress not to rescind the 5 per cent rebate granted under the new tariff act on all importations which enter the United States in American ships. Mr. Ross said that foreign shipping interests were endeavoring to have this rebate suspended. The resolution was referred to the executive council.

The visiting and local bankers and their guests were greatly pleased with the Symphony concert provided for them especially last night and their appreciation was marked.

During the intermission the general sentiment of the audience found expression through the action of Mrs. Henry W. Whipple of Hackensack, N. J., who arose from her seat well down toward the stage and spoke briefly to the audience, saying that Boston hospitality to strangers has long been proverbial, but that in providing such an entertainment as that of last evening the bankers and their committee of women had exceeded even the best traditions of the city.

She asked the audience to testify its



Some of the visiting bankers leaving Symphony hall on way to luncheon.

indorsement of her sentiments by rising. After the conclusion of the symphony by Beethoven Dr. Karl Muck, the conductor, was called out repeatedly by the delighted auditors and finally the entire orchestra rose to acknowledge the applause.

Port Book Given Out

Two books distributed today on the boats used by the bankers for their harbor excursion were the Port Book of Boston and the A. B. A. Sea Book. The first is a brochure, illustrated with half-tone engravings of various docks and islands of Boston harbor. It also contained a carefully worked out birdseye view of the harbor showing the principal points of interest.

WOMAN OFFICIAL OF STATE BANKER ORGANIZATION

To Mrs. Helen M. Brown of Detroit belongs the distinction of being the first and one of the few to act as secretary of a state bankers association. As such she is a prominent figure at the bankers convention. The position of secretary she has filled successfully for four years.

In speaking of banking as offering a career for women, Mrs. Brown said that while the present conditions were more favorable to the employment of men for the clerical work and in the higher positions in banks, she saw no reason why the future should not give women the same chances. She sees no reason why women who have an aptitude for finance should not prepare themselves to pursue it as a business or profession. She advises study of financial branches as now taught and a development of executive ability, efficiency, tact and judgment.

BANKER'S LITTLE DAUGHTER KNOWS SMALL CURRENCY

Mary Irene Ritts, two years, is the youngest "guest" at the convention of the American Bankers Association. Her interest in currency is extended to bright copper pennies, about which she has learned that as a medium of exchange

for coveted sweets they are useful. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Ritts of Butler, Pa. Her father is cashier of the Lyndora National Bank of Butler.

Butler.

Butler.

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Butler.

Butler.

MR. UNDERWOOD BACKS TARIFF AS IT STANDS

Original Champion of Clause for Discount on Goods Imported in American Bottoms Believes Provision Will Be Benefit

NO CHANGE YET SEEN

WASHINGTON—On his return to this city Representative Oscar Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee, administered a setback to the efforts to repeal the 5 per cent tariff discount provision on imports in American ships. Mr. Underwood is the original champion of this clause.

After Joseph W. Folk, solicitor of the state department, who advocates repeal of the provision, had talked to Mr. Underwood, he announced that there would be no developments for several days. It also was stated that President Wilson's view in the premises still is open.

Mr. Underwood still emphatically favors the provision, and has no hesitancy in saying so.

"The tariff is now a law, and I am for the bill as it stands," Mr. Underwood declared. "If the President thinks the issue grave enough to send a message to Congress urging the repeal of the discount provision, or if he indicates that he wishes it repealed, I will call the ways and means committee to consider the idea. But even then, I would not favor a repeal until a thorough hearing had been held and everything been said on both sides."

Mr. Underwood further stated that he believed there was a misconception in the departments regarding the clause, and that he believed it would work out advantageously to the United States.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR GOVERNMENT BY PEOPLE SOUGHT

Senator Owen Heads Movement for Organization to Work for Popular Civic Measures

WASHINGTON—A meeting will be held tonight at the Cosmos Club to consider the organization of a national popular government league "to promote constitutional and legislative measures which will democratize our political machinery and establish the control of government by the people."

Senator Robert L. Owen is at the head of the movement, with Judson King, a writer and lecturer on popular government, as secretary. A committee of 50, including several senators and representatives, is named as a nucleus.

Some of the reforms desired are: The "gateway amendment," providing an easier method of amending the federal constitution; direct nomination and election of the President; initiative, referendum, recall, direct primary, preferential ballot and corrupt practices acts.

The league proposes to conduct a bureau of information, preparing standard forms of measures so as to guard against "jokers" in reform laws, promoting a nation-wide campaign of education and aiding local campaigns. Voluntary subscriptions are expected to maintain the organization.

NEWTON INSPECTION PLANNED
NEWTON, Mass.—The mayor, aldermen and heads of city departments will make their annual inspection of municipal buildings, schools and playgrounds tomorrow.

COLLEGE BAND ORGANIZED BY TUFTS STUDENTS

Musicians at Medford Institution Combine Talents for Football Games and Special Occasions

A number of Tufts students who are musically inclined have organized a student band of 25 pieces, which is being coached by Prof. Leo R. Lewis. The band will lead the songs at all of the home football games and is to head the Tufts parade in Portland on the days of the Tufts-Bowdoin game. Carroll C. O'Neill of Allston, president of the senior class, originated the band and has been appointed its leader.

The Tufts College Glee Club began its regular practice Thursday noon with the 49 men who have been picked by Professor Lewis from the large number of candidates. Daily rehearsals will be held from now on until December when the concert season will open. Russell L. Davidson '14 of North Billerica will lead the club this year, with Leon J. Sturtevant '14 of Lexington as assistant. The concert schedule, when completed by manager William G. Brooks '15 of Dorchester, will call for about 40 concerts.

STADIUM BRIDGE RIGHT FOOTWAY WILL BE OPENED

To accommodate thousands of foot passengers who will attend the Harvard-Williams game at the stadium tomorrow the right side of the Larz Anderson bridge, leading from Harvard square to the stadium, will be open for traffic. The engineers of the metropolitan park commission who are in charge of the work said today they expect to finish the left side of the bridge in time for the next game, Oct. 18. Only one footway it is said will be ready for use at that time.

ATTITUDE OF BANKERS SAID TO COMPLICATE STATUS OF THE REFORM CURRENCY BILL

WASHINGTON—The action of the American Bankers Association, in annual session in Boston, in denouncing the administration currency bill, adds one more complication to an already complicated situation. The bankers association has put itself on record in such a way as to raise the question of how many national banks would refuse to come in under the provisions of the administration bill, should it be enacted into law.

The administration, for the present, declines to be quoted on its view of the Boston outgiving, but it is said that the President was somewhat surprised at the adoption of the opposing resolutions. That there was opposition to his plan among the bankers, he well knew, but he was hardly prepared, it is said, to have the bankers association go on record in the way it did.

The resolutions play into the hands of the recalcitrant Democrats of the Senate banking committee, now considering the bill, and may so encourage them in their policy of opposition as to delay indefinitely the report of the bill to the Senate. It is being freely predicted today that it will hardly be possible for the Senate to pass the bill during the present session.

There is no attempt to deny that President Wilson is now facing a much more serious situation than he faced at any time while the tariff bill was being considered. Well-informed men at no time expected the President to lose in his fight for tariff revision. Not so, however, with currency.

U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COUNTS VOTE ON CURRENCY

Board of Directors Meets to Canvass Referendum in Preparation to Request Hearing on Bill

WASHINGTON—The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, sitting in Detroit, Mich., today, canvassed the referendum vote of its members on the administration currency bill. The vote has been in progress since the currency and banking committee of the chamber made its report on the bill several weeks ago.

When the canvass is complete, according to President Harry A. Wheeler, the chamber officials will probably request a hearing before the Senate committee on banking and currency.

M. LABORI GUEST AT LAW SCHOOL

Maitre Fernand Labori of France will be the guest of the faculty, students and graduates of Boston University law school this afternoon in the school building on Ashburton place.

The defender of Dreyfus and Zola, while the guest of President Lowell of Harvard, Thursday evening, was welcomed by more than 1000 students in the Harvard Union. Dean E. R. Thayer of the Harvard law school, President Lowell and Prof. Fernand Baldensperger, exchange professor to Harvard from the Sorbonne were with M. Labori on the platform.

MEMPHIS Y. M. C. A. BOYS PLAN BANK

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A bank run by boy directors and officers, teaching the young men methods used by bankers today, laws governing modern banks, and at the same time the art of saving money, is one of the new features planned by the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A. for this year's work.

The boy bankers will elect their own bank directorate, run the bank themselves, and conduct the business of the institution, only having Boys' Work Secretary Roberts to generally oversee the affair, says the News-Scimitar.

SALEM TO PROVIDE FOR MORE PUPILS

SALEM, Mass.—In order to provide schooling for those under 14 years of age, who, on account of the new law, are forced to attend school, a special room is to be opened next week in the Bentley school. Alien boys from 12 to 14, who cannot read or write, it has been found, cannot be put in the first grade. Some other boys who would be far behind boys of their own age in the regular graded schools will be required also to attend this special room.

TOWNS IMPROVEMENTS SOUGHT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The Improvement Association has appointed three committees to urge in the November town meeting the adoption of municipal garbage collection, improved lighting facilities and provision for more sanitary conveniences.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS TO COMPETE

NEWTON, Mass.—Members of local Sunday schools will take part in an athletic meet tomorrow afternoon on the Newton Center playground.

There is the possibility that the President may be able ultimately to line up the Senate for his currency bill, but he has not done so yet, and it is apparent to all careful observers that before doing so he will have to overcome a number of serious difficulties. The currency revolt is wider and more persistent than confronted the tariff bill, or any particular schedule in that bill, and upon the outcome of it may depend the success or the failure of the President's general legislative program for the session to begin in December.

The revolt which annoys the administration is confined to the Senate Democrats and it is evident that it is based on honest differences of opinion as to what a currency bill should contain. That kind of opposition is not to be subdued by talk about a "lobby" working against the bill, or by an appeal to patronage or party solidarity.

There are Democrats in the Senate, of the type of Hitchcock of Nebraska and Reed of Missouri, who are apparently as anxious to secure a new currency law as the President, but who doubt whether the pending bill is the one they should support. These men seem determined to have a full hearing in committee before their views are rejected. This is the condition, taken in connection with the narrow Democratic majority in the Senate, which makes the present situation serious from the administration standpoint.

There are few who believe that legislation is possible during the present special session.

A. SHUMAN & CO. THE SERVICE-STORE



WOMEN'S MAN-TAILORED SUITS Made from Navy and Black Serge Three Specials, at . . . \$20.00

As men's clothiers we are able to select cold water shrunk men's materials which are especially adapted for ladies' tailored garments, the workmanship is the same as in our men's clothing, they fit close to the neck, they hold their shape and are unsurpassed for business or street wear.

No. 1 is a cutaway, has men's velvet collar and mannish cuffs, gathered back with strap; tailored skirt has plaits on either side, \$20.00

No. 2, same as No. 1, but with half fitted back.

No. 3, same as No. 1, but skirt has panel back.

Women's Mannish Silk Shirts, with French cuffs and pocket; striped and plain; exclusive 1914 silks. Price \$3.50

Women's Tailored Hats, Street Floor

SHUMAN CORNER - - BOSTON

KANSAN DECLARES WOMEN BANK OFFICERS COMPETENT

"Women bank officers who are active in their positions are as competent as men bank officers," says W. W. Bowman, secretary of the Kansas Bankers Association of Topeka. Mr. Bowman meets all the active bank officials of his state and he is proud to say that Kansas has a growing number of women in such positions. He distinguishes those actively in the work from the others, as in Kansas as elsewhere there are both men and women whose positions are purely honorary, given them by reason of their financial interests.

Mr. Bowman says bank presidents often have spoken to him of the efficiency of the women engaged in the banks. He states that so far as his observation goes women grasp banking as well as do men and are sought for advice as much as are men occupying similar positions. He points to Mrs. A. Alice Haldeman as an example of the successful woman banker. Mrs. Haldeman is president and managing officer of the State Bank of Girard, Kan. She is a sister of Jane Addams of Hull house, Chicago. Miss Anna E. Speck of the banking department of the state of Kansas is another woman he speaks of as having shown special proficiency in banking.

Kansas has a number of women cashiers and tellers and a still larger number of assistants. Mrs. H. M. Donelson and Miss Constance J. Wilson, attending the convention, both are assistant cashiers of the Cedar Vale National Bank of Cedar Vale, Kan.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE TO BE FREED
WASHINGTON—Julian Hawthorne, author, and Dr. Morton, sentenced several months ago to terms in the Atlanta federal penitentiary on conviction of complicity in using the mails to defraud, will be released Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Filemce's

Lincoln-Bennett
London Hats,
\$3.50 and \$5.00

Regent, the Topcoat of the Season

Men have turned to the Regent model in homespun almost instinctively; particularly in the popular Black and White and Brown and White homespun patterns.

Free and easy of swing, long sweep, pleasant to wear and to float around in, loose enough to give all kinds of comfort, and enough style (the London sort) to make a chap think well of himself.

In oxford gray, soft dark fabrics, in the Regent model, same weight as the homespun, and a coat that meets every topcoat need, \$25.

Filemce Sterling Values at \$25.

(Second Floor—By Escalator—Same Floor As No-Tip Barber Shop.)

Political Candidates Are Active in State Campaigns

PROFESSOR TAFT SAYS HE IS FOR ADMINISTRATION

Former President Lays the Cornerstone of City Club's New Home in Afternoon and Speaks at Dinner in the Evening

LAUDS ORGANIZATION

Support of the administration which the people have put in power was urged by former President Taft at a dinner of the Boston City Club at the Hotel Somerset Thursday night, which marked the close of the ceremonies in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of the new clubhouse. More than 1200 members and guests attended. "Until we have again an opportunity to discuss the issues," he said, "I am for the administration."

At the head table were Charles H. Strong, the Rev. Harry Levi, Judge Wilfred Bolster, Geoffrey B. Lehy, former Governor Bates, former Governor Long, Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the treasury department, former President Taft, Samuel J. Elder, Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, George S. Smith, David F. Tilley, the Rev. Dillon Bronson, Edward A. Filene, Edward M. Baker, the Rev. Edward A. Horton, the Rev. S. H. Roblin. The cornerstone of the new Boston City Club building at Ashburton place and Somerset street was laid with simple ceremonies by former President Taft Thursday afternoon in the presence of a large assemblage of members of the club and invited guests.

Around the cornerstone a temporary platform had been constructed. Chairs were placed on all sides of the stone and the derrick used to hoist it. The stone itself was the gift of Geoffrey B. Lehy, the first president of the club. It is made of cement, the principal ingredient being sand taken from the site. In the stone is cut:

"Boston City Club MDCCCXIII." Governor Foss was the first speaker. After extending the greeting of the commonwealth to the members of the club, he said of Mr. Taft:

"President Taft is always welcome to Massachusetts. We are glad he has taken up a residence in a neighboring New England state and we hope he will continue to make his summer residence in Massachusetts."

"The Boston City Club," Governor Foss continued, "is an institution making for good citizenship." "Boston is proud of the City Club," said Mayor Fitzgerald, who followed the Governor, "and when this splendid building is erected will be still prouder of the institution which has so many accomplishments to its credit."

Geoffrey B. Lehy told of the beginnings of the organization and of its growth. In place of Bishop Hamilton of the Methodist church, who is outside the state, the Rev. Dr. Dillon Bronson delivered an address.

President Elder placed the silver trowel, encased in a box, in the hands of James W. Rollins, first vice-president of the club and chairman of its building committee. In turn Mr. Rollins handed the trowel to Mr. Taft with the request that he use it to lay the stone. On the trowel were engraved the words:

"This trowel was used by Hon. William Howard Taft in laying the cornerstone of the Boston City Club, Oct. 9, 1913. Hon. Samuel J. Elder, president; James W. Rollins, chairman of building committee."

Mr. Taft at once turned to the stone, which had been raised, and tossed some cement between the two stones. Following the example of the mason with him, he smoothed the cement. Meanwhile the copper box containing new coins, Boston newspapers of the day, files of club bulletins, menus of the day and various portraits, was slipped into the opening of the corner stone, and then the latter lowered. When it was found to be not level Mr. Taft took up a hammer and pounded one side.

After performing the exercise Mr. Taft said in part: "We are here to celebrate the laying of the cornerstone of a building that is to be another evidence of Boston's practical, progressive public spirit. The Boston City Club, whose home it is to be, is a club of unique purpose, and has had great success in its pursuit."

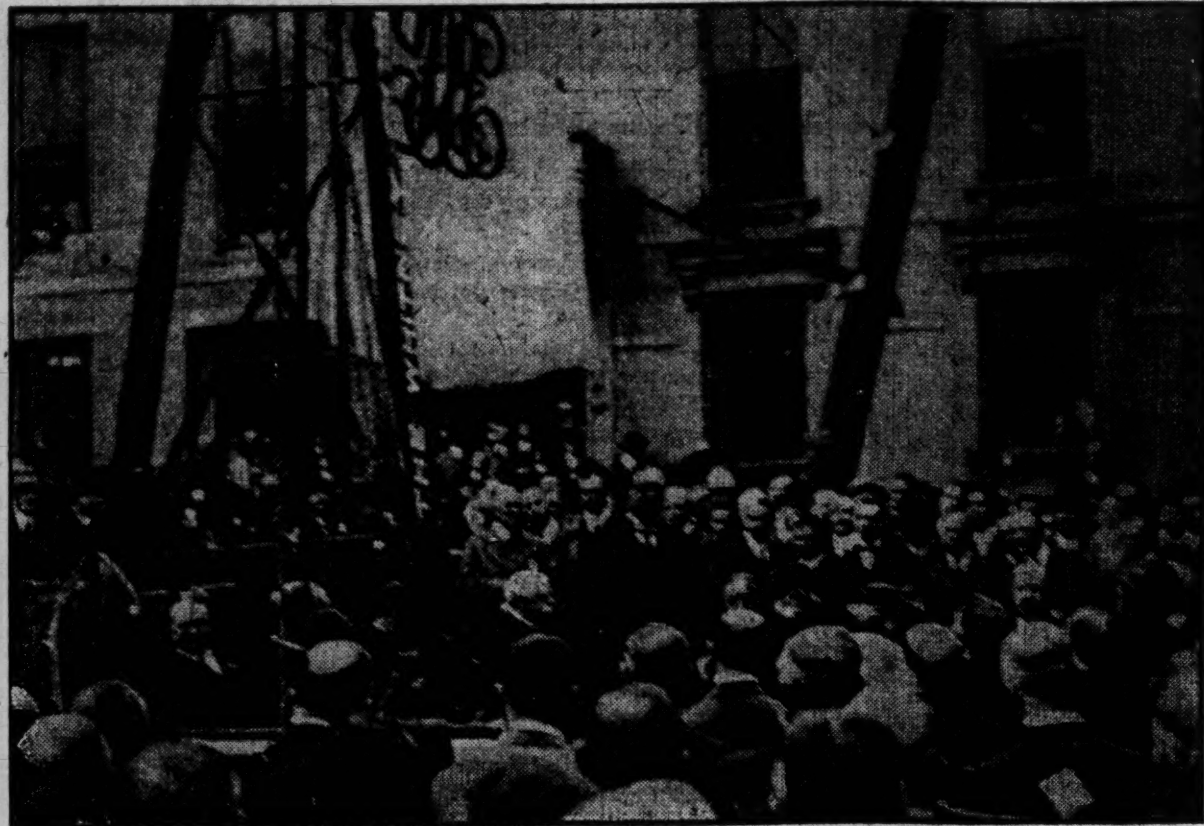
Mr. Taft's Sally to Foss

When Governor Foss was presented to former President Taft at a private reception given by H. Staples Potter, a member of the executive committee of the Boston city club, last night everyone present smiled at the conversation that passed between the state and the former national executive. "How well you are looking, Mr. Taft," said the Governor. "Yes," replied Mr. Taft, "I know enough to get out of office. Why don't you try it?"

LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

A free public lecture on Christian Science will be given this evening at 8 o'clock by the Rev. William P. McKenzie, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science board of lecturership, in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

LAYING CORNER STONE FOR NEW CITY CLUB



Former President Taft wielded the trowel—Governor Foss is seen in center addressing crowd

THREE MEETINGS ARE PLANNED BY THE DEMOCRATS

Big Saturday Night Gatherings in Bridgewater, Middleboro and Plymouth to Be Addressed by the State Ticket

CERTIFY FOSS PAPERS

Three rallies have been scheduled for Saturday night for the Democratic state ticket candidates in Bridgewater town hall, in Lyric hall, Middleboro, and in the Star theater, Plymouth. That at Bridgewater is scheduled for 7:30 and the other two for 8 o'clock.

The speakers expected at each are: Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh, candidate for Governor; Edward P. Barry, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Frank J. Donohue, secretary of state, candidate for reelection; Frederick W. Mansfield, candidate for treasurer; Frank H. Pope, candidate for auditor; Thomas J. Boynton, candidate for Attorney-General.

Nomination papers in the interest of Gov. Eugene N. Foss as an independent candidate for Governor were presented at the Taunton city clerk's office yesterday by Associate Judge Louis Swig of the local district court and certified last evening by the registrars of voters.

There were two sets of papers containing a total of 166 signatures, many of the signers being from the North End of the city and nearly all having been formerly identified with the Republican party.

The Boston election department's examination of Governor Foss' independent gubernatorial nomination papers filed by Col. William H. Dyer of Boston showed that out of 547 signatures filed for certification 445 were of registered voters. One thousand signatures in all are needed to get an independent's name on the election ballot as a candidate for governor. Colonel Dyer and other political friends of the Governor have promised him several times this summer if he will consent to be a candidate.

As the governor is to leave Boston Sunday to speak at Indianapolis it is believed that if he is to be a candidate he will make known his intention prior to that time, since the last hour for filing papers for nomination is 5 p. m., Tuesday.

FLOWER DAY IN DORCHESTER SOON

Dorchester flower day will be observed Oct. 18. At that time flowers will be sold on the streets, at residences and railroad stations, at any price the purchaser may wish to pay for them, from five cents upward and the proceeds will be turned over to three of the local activities: Dorchester House, Dorchester district nurse and Dorchester free dispensary. The committee in charge of the observance consists of Miss Caroline S. Callender, president of Dorchester House; Mrs. Frank K. Nash, vice-president; Edwin T. Horne, president of the Dorchester Relief Society; Clarence B. Humphreys, treasurer of Dorchester flower day, and others.

VERMONT CLUB TO HEAR READINGS

Readings from "Madam Butterfly" by Mrs. Caroline Foye Flanders and vocal and instrumental selections will furnish the entertainment following the annual luncheon which opens the season of the Daughters of Vermont Club at the Hotel Vendome on the afternoon of Oct. 16. The program is in charge of Mrs. William H. Converse of Malden. The president of the club, Mrs. Harry Stone of Hyde Park, will preside.

SOCIALISTS WILL HOLD SEVENTY RALLIES A WEEK

Eight Speakers to Carry on Speaking Tour of State According to Announcement From Headquarters

TICKET'S HEAD ACTIVE

Seventy meetings a week with eight speakers on the circuit is a part of the present campaign activity of the Socialists of Massachusetts, according to an announcement today from their headquarters, 14 Park square.

The report says in part: "James F. Carey, who has just returned from a tour in the western part of the state, reports large audiences. At a noon meeting in Pittsfield, before the employees of the General Electric Company, Mr. Carey reports that over 1000 employees listened to his talk."

"George H. Wrenn, Socialist candidate for Governor, is now speaking in the western part of the state but will come east to attend the Tremont Temple meeting on Oct. 18, and from that time to the close of the campaign will spend nearly all his time in the eastern section." "Ella M. Roberts, Socialist candidate for secretary of state, will also come to the Tremont Temple meeting on Oct. 18, and will speak on Boston Common on the afternoon of Oct. 10."

G. G. A. IN CONTROL OF CITY COUNCIL, SAYS MR. SMITH

Ward 11 Member Says Secretary Bottomly Makes Demands and Majority Does Bidding

That the Boston city council is controlled by the Good Government Association and obeys the commands of Secretary Bottomly to the letter is the charge made by City Councilor Ernest E. Smith of ward 11 in a letter he has just sent to John Dever, clerk of committees. Councilor Smith says that on Sept. 17 or 18 Secretary Bottomly told him that an amendment would be brought in cutting down the extensions of the building limit in Brighton as recommended by the fire hazard commission and also eliminating the committee's recommendation, including the whole city by 1917. This was done at the council meeting on Sept. 22.

"There is a recognized go-between in the council," says Mr. Smith, "who transmits the requests and opinions from the G. G. A. and the finance committee to a majority of that body. It is unnecessary for me to mention names."

FROM 43 ACRES 11,000 BUSHELS

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.—H. Stephens claims a potato record of this region, says the Graphic. He did his digging in five days.

Mr. Stephens planted 43 acres with the tubers and after they had been bagged he found that off the 43 acres he had secured 11,000 bushels, which is an average of 255½ bushels to the acre.

Men, women and children did the picking, for which they were paid 3 cents a bag, and some of them earned as much as \$3.50 a day. With potatoes at 30 cents a bushel, Mr. Stephens' crop would be worth \$3300.

ALUMNAE TO ENTERTAIN

Prospective graduates of Mt. Holyoke above the age of 12 years will be entertained at the Hotel Vendome the afternoon of Oct. 25 by the members of the Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Association of Boston.

CHARLES S. BIRD DELIVERS 166TH SPEECH OF TOUR

Opens at Princeton, Mass.. Today on His Swing Around the Central Part of Worcester County

BIG RALLY TONIGHT

Circling about the central part of Worcester county today, Charles S. Bird, Progressive candidate for Governor, plans to speak in 15 towns and villages before his rally in Worcester tonight.

The one hundred and sixty-sixth speech of his tour was made at Princeton, the first town visited today. He, maintaining his schedule almost to the minute, continues to find many ready listeners.

The places beside Princeton and Worcester at which he is scheduled to speak today are:

Hubbardston, Barre, Hardwick, New Braintree, Oakham, Rutland, Jefferson, Paxton, Spencer, Leicester, Rochdale, Auburn, Millbury and Grafton.

Speaking at Fitchburg and Leominster last night, Mr. Bird told of his plans for cooperation between employers and employees. Compulsory arbitration, he said, had not proved a success in Canada or New Zealand, the only places where it had been tried, partly for the reason that such a proceeding was based on the theory that workmen and employers are opponents.

Continuing in this line, Mr. Bird said: "I believe the great majority of our industrial discord comes from misunderstandings. I believe the state should first encourage a plan and then enforce the same plan for bringing employer and employees closer together."

"I would have each industry given a certain time in which to establish within its own organization a board which would represent both the employer and the laborers. I would have that board take up constantly the questions about the industry which had to do with the relations of the laborers with their employers and the employers with their laborers. Such a board would act as a remedy for the condition which has arisen so often from absentee ownership and from the fact that in big corporations the real heads of the business have often lost all acquaintance with their employees and their employees' needs. If the state, as I propose, insists upon the establishment of internal boards to prevent, and to settle if possible, disputes, many of the evils of our industrial strife will be wiped out."

"This is a plan in which both employers and workmen will join because it allows them freedom of action in settling their misunderstandings long before serious troubles have arisen."

"Behind this plan to guide its execution I would have a state department and that department or board of the state would have two more duties. It would gather information about conditions of employment, and last, but of the greatest importance, it would be charged with the duty of reporting at once to the public the facts as it found them in every strike or lockout. No employer and no body of employees whose cause was a bad cause could then escape the effect of intelligent public opinion."

Mr. Bird was joined at Winchendon yesterday by Mrs. Bird, his daughter, Mrs. Louis A. Shaw, and Miss Eleanor Cotton. The women accompanied the squadrons to Ashby, Ashburnham and West Townsend.

Progressives of Cambridge are to give Mr. Bird a reception at Odd Fellows hall, Cambridge, on his arrival in that city Saturday evening.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW STUDIED

The second meeting of the Boston Parliamentary Law Club will be held the evening of Oct. 21 at the Hotel Lenox.

MR. GARDNER IS DUE BACK TOMORROW

Will Leave Washington in Order to Speak in Cambridge Before Big Rally in Faneuil Hall

INVITED TO DEBATE

Today Congressman Gardner is being a congressman, although he has nothing more to do than to show up at the capitol and be counted as one of the necessary number to make up a quorum. The House has been marking time for weeks and so many of the members had gone that there were not enough on hand to permit business to be carried on when the point of "no quorum" was raised on Tuesday.

Captain Gardner is the only member of Congress who is running for Governor anywhere this fall, but that has not been looked on as a sufficient excuse to permit him to stay away.

He expects to be able to return in time to speak at Cambridge tomorrow night before going to the Faneuil hall rally; at which he is to speak with the other candidates on the state ticket.

Col. A. H. Goetting, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor; Representative William S. Kinney of Boston, candidate for secretary of state; Charles L. Burrill of Boston, candidate for state treasurer; State Auditor John E. White and Atty.-Gen. James M. Swift have all promised to attend the Saturday rally.

Former Representative James F. Cavanaugh of Everett is to preside at the meeting. Mr. Cavanaugh last year was the manager of Col. Everett C. Benton's campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor and this year began a campaign for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor for himself, later retiring in the interest of Colonel Goetting.

Congressman Gardner says that notwithstanding Mr. Bird's refusal to meet him at Faneuil hall, he himself, will be there at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, Oct. 18, and proposes, for the first time in this campaign to discuss Mr. Bird's fitness for the governorship.

Jacob de Haas of Boston, editor of the Jewish Advocate, has invited Mr. Gardner to a debate on restriction of immigration. "The debate must, however," he wrote, "be entirely limited to, the pros and cons of the restrictionist policy which you advocated in Congress."

"L" WITNESS SAYS HE GOT 7-CENT RAISE IN 6 YEARS

Pitman at Sullivan Square Tells Arbiters Two Men Doing Like Work Get More Pay Than He

Witnesses called to the stand by the Boston Street Car Union in its controversy with the Boston Elevated Railway Company, which is being heard in Ford hall by a special board of arbitration of which James J. Storrow is chairman, testified today to the inequality of their pay received from the Elevated as compared with that received by other employees doing practically the same work, they say. Though increases in their wages have been promised from time to time, the witnesses testified that in many cases they had not materialized in their pay envelopes.

John Gunning, for 15 years in the employ of the company, and who for six years has operated a vacuum cleaner, was raised from \$12 a week four years ago to \$12.07 and his hours of labor reduced from 10 to nine a day.

John McMann, for six years employed at the Sullivan square machine shops, said today that he was one of five men who have for their duties the changing of wheels on the cars, besides inspecting the motors and trucks. He said that two of these men get more pay than he receives although they perform the same work.

One of the Elevated's methods of apportioning hours of labor for its workmen was described by Dennis Stacey, for 12 years an employee of the road. He said he is a first-class pitman, starting in at \$22.5 a day, but receiving an increase of five cents a day after he had worked nine months. He now gets \$16.40 for six days a week, working nine hours a day and every third Sunday.

Witness testified to a card system of determining the hours. If a man signs a seven-day card, he works six days a week and every third Sunday, he said. Signing a six-day card means that the workman works each Sunday and takes one day off during the week, he added.

SALEM TO SEEK METHODS IN LYNN

SALEM, Mass.—As the result of a meeting of the city council today at which the question of removing street signs was taken up committees are to be appointed by the council, the Salem Merchants Association, the Board of Trade and the Civic League to confer and to visit Lynn and examine the ordinance in regard to signs in that city. They will report back at the next meeting of the council.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MEDFORD

At a special meeting of the aldermen last evening a serial bond issue extending over 30 years and amounting to \$15,000 was authorized for sewer extension.

A meeting of the Progressive party will be held tonight in the ward room at police headquarters to complete plans for the state rally to be held Oct. 30 and the rally on the morning of Oct. 24.

WINCHESTER

The new headquarters of the Republican town committee in the White block were formally opened last evening.

The Teachers Association has elected: President, Miss Grace C. Moore; vice-president, Miss Mary E. Riley; secretary and treasurer, Miss Elizabeth T. Cullen; trustees, Miss Violetta R. Dodge and Miss Laura M. Sanborn.

MALDEN

The lodge of Stirling, A. F. and A. M., worked the third degree on candidates at its meeting last evening. Past Masters Charles E. Prior and S. Hale Baker assisted Worshipful Master G. M. Weeks.

A conference between citizens and the special committee on extension of the city fire limits of the board of aldermen will be held at city hall Oct. 22.

MELROSE

The Melrose Playground Association has offered to the Melrose high school the use of the enclosed messenger meadows playground field for its football contests and other games until such time as the city shall have laid out the enclosed field voted for by the residents at the last city election.

EVERETT

The common council will report an order at the next meeting asking that Mayor James Chambers be authorized to appoint a commission of three members to proceed with the erection of a new 16-room school building in the Mt. Washington district to cost not more than \$100,000.

ABINGTON

The fiftieth anniversary of Old Colony commandery, Knights Templar, will take place the week of Oct. 26.

This evening the Y. P. S. C. E. of the First Baptist church will hold a rally day social.

REVERE

The Brotherhood of Trinity Congregational church will hold its first meeting for the season this evening.

The Home and School Association of the Shurtleff school has elected John Finn president.

SOUTH ACTON

The Ladies' Social Circle will hold a food sale this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the vestry of the Congregational church.

SPECIAL MUSIC COLUMBUS DAY

In line with the plan to make the Columbus day parade and celebrations as cosmopolitan as possible special music has been arranged by the committee in charge.

At Faneuil hall, where John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, will be the principal speaker, the program will include a patriotic fantasy by the William Howard Orchestra and a melody of South American airs. David Esquivia, a Nicaraguan, will play an original piano composition. German singing societies will take part in the celebration.

One of the features of the day will be the "sunset concert" on the Common. The program is being arranged by the music division of the park and recreation department.

LUNCH COUNTERS STILL HELD UP

The Cambridge school officials and the committee of the Cantabrigia Club, the city's largest women's organization, have been unable to agree as to the method to be pursued in the way of securing lunches for the pupils of the high and Latin and the Rindge technical schools.

The club raised \$1500 with which to equip the schools with lunch counters and put them in operation. The school committee had left the entire matter with Supt. M. F. Fitzgerald of the school department. When it came to actual work the club women sought to carry out the plans of their experts and the superintendent felt that his advisers had shown better judgment. Negotiations have not ceased as yet, however.

PROHIBITIONISTS ELECT PASTOR

CONCORD, N. H.—The Rev. Irving C. Brown, pastor of the Methodist church of Franklin, has been appointed secretary of the Prohibition state committee of New Hampshire in place of the Rev. Horace R. Hubbard of Franconia, who has moved to Massachusetts.

RAILROAD PAINTING BRIDGES

SPOKANE, Wash.—Painting of bridges on the Milwaukee railroad between this city and Plummer, Ida., has been begun, says the Chronicle. The painters are to receive \$2.75 a day.

POLES EAGER TO LEARN ENGLISH

CLEVELAND, O.—Establishment of a special school in which Poles of Cleveland may learn English is asked in a petition signed by about 30 Poles, presented to the board of education, says the Plain Dealer.

CHELSEA

Monterey encampment No. 60, I. O. O. F., will confer the Golden Rule degree for Samaritan encampment of this city on eight of their candidates in their lodge rooms at Hyde Park, this evening.

The J. Albion Briggs colony, U. O. P. F., will have an entertainment in U. V. U. hall this afternoon.

The first social meeting of the Chelsea Woman's Club will be held this afternoon.

WALTHAM

A special meeting of the board of aldermen will be held next Tuesday evening to draw jurors.

Mayor Duane has appointed Patrick J. Keefe, Spring street, to the reserve police force.

F. P. H. Rogers branch of the Woman's Relief Corps will hold a harvest supper in Hovey hall Oct. 22.

READING

The Woman's League of the Congregational church has completed plans for a harvest supper in the church next Tuesday evening.

The Tourjee Musical Club will give its first musical of the season in Odd Fellows hall tonight under the auspices of the grange.

ARLINGTON

The Woman's Aid Association will not present its play until next January.

A series of 57 photographs showing the mining of coal and the manufacture of coke are now on exhibition at the Robbins Memorial library until next Monday.

NEEDHAM

The annual harvest festival of the First M. E. church will be held in the church parlors next Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society.

The Republican Club held a meeting last evening in Southworth hall.

BROOKLINE

The Progressives of Brookline will tender a reception tonight to the two Republican candidates, Messrs. Hills and Clapp, and to Mr. Palmer, Senatorial candidate, at the party headquarters.

LEXINGTON

The members of the Wabanaki circle of Camp Fire Girls will hold their third ceremonial meeting this afternoon in the Bank building hall.

WINTHROP

Deane Winthrop lodge, No. 180, Knights of Pythias, will celebrate its second anniversary this evening in Wadsworth hall.

NEWTON

The Auburndale Improvement Association will open its year's entertainment course Oct. 28 with a recital by a male quartet.

STONEHAM

Evergreen Rebekah lodge will give a social this evening in K. of K. hall.

JAMAICA PLAIN

The W. C. T. U. holds its second meeting of the year today.

PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATION MEETS

NEEDHAM, Mass.—The fall season of the Parent-Teachers Association opened last night with a reception to the superintendent of schools and teachers in the assembly hall of the high school building. Many parents were present, and after a musical program Arthur P. Briggs of Lynn gave a talk on "What is Success, and Teaching Children to Attain it."

The association has a membership of nearly 300 and is planning for a number of meetings this winter in the interest of closer cooperation between parents and teachers in school subjects.

SYMPHONY GIVES FIRST REHEARSAL

Turning away good-naturedly, 75 persons left the front steps of Symphony hall this afternoon, failing to gain admission to the first public rehearsal of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Of the 505 persons admitted to the 25 cent seats in the second balcony, the majority had waited an hour and a half. The first in the line stood on the steps of the hall from 10:30 to 1:30 o'clock.

CAMBRIDGE MAYOR GETS TICKETS

J. Edward Barry, mayor of Cambridge, has arranged with the Harvard Athletic Association for 200 tickets to be supplied to the Cambridge school department for boys of the public schools to attend the football game tomorrow between Harvard University and Williams College.

COOPERATION TALKS SCHEDULED

Dr. John Graham Brooks and Mrs. Haviland H. Lund are among the speakers who will address the public meeting of the Boston Cooperative Club in Social hall, remote temple, tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Argentina beef will also be discussed.

SANTA ROSANS STUDY CIVICS

SANTA ROSA, Cal.—The Civic Study Club opens a series of lectures on Oct. 17, with Prof. Thomas H. Reed of University of California, speaking on "Public Ownership of Utilities," according to the Republican.

Federal Harbor Men at Portland

House Committee on Waterways
Inspect Resources of Maine
Port to See What Develop-
ment Can Be Accomplished
MAKE TOUR OF CITY

PORTLAND, Me.—The House committee on rivers and harbors made an inspection of the waterfront and the harbor yesterday with a view of having a survey made on which recommendations for the improvement of the harbor may be based, and to obtain definite information as to what the federal government should do for Portland towards deepening the harbor and removing obstructions in the vicinity of the entrances to facilitate the passage of modern ships and the operations of maritime commerce.

On the committee are Congressman Stephen M. Sparkman of Tampa, Fla., Thomas Gallagher of Chicago, Ill., Michael Donohoe of Philadelphia, Pa., and Andrew J. Barchfeld of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mayor Oakley C. Curtis and a party of prominent citizens met the visitors at Union station and introductions were by Congressman Hinds.

At 11:10 the party started on a trip around the city in eight automobiles furnished by members of the reception committee. A stop of a half hour was made at the Congress Square to give the visitors opportunity to leave their luggage and prepare for the trip down the harbor. Autos were boarded again and the party went to the Portland Yacht Club house on Merchants wharf, where a short time was passed.

The steamer Emira was at the yacht club pier to take the party on the trip to inspect the harbor. As arranged by the committee, lunch was served on the Emira, thus saving an hour's time. The harbor trip covered as many points of interest as possible in the time allotted, explanations of the improvements desired being made by the harbor commissioners.

The Emira arrived back at Custom House wharf at 3:30 and the party boarded the parlor car Bramhall of the Portland Railroad Company for a trolley trip of an hour around the city, ending at city hall, where, at 4:30, an informal reception was given in the mayor's office.

**ALDERMEN VOTE
TO GIVE WORK TO
LOWEST BIDDER**

Stephens Company Will Erect
Springfield's New High School
of Commerce if Council Assents

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—If the common council concurs, the contract for building the new high school of commerce will be taken from the Casper Range Construction Company, first favored by the city property committee, and given to the A. E. Stephens Company, the lowest bidder. This action was taken by the board of aldermen last night.

The action of the aldermen did not absolutely award the contract to the Stephens company, that being the specific duty of the city property committee, but the amount to which the committee is limited for the contract was made \$811,000 instead of \$820,000, and it was specified that the lowest bidder should receive the contract. The Stephens company is the lowest bidder. The city property committee itself through its chairman, Alderman John G. Maxfield, introduced the order providing that in each of the high school contracts the lowest bidder should receive the award. The issue of \$1,000,000 bonds for the construction of the building was passed also.

**PROOFREADERS
ELECT OFFICERS**

Members of the Boston Proofreaders Association held their first business meeting of the year last night at Tremont Temple. Plans were made for the annual dinner and musical program at the Hotel Westminster, Oct. 25.

Officers for the year were elected as follows: Miss Mary L. Allen, president; Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Berry, vice-president; Miss Jennie Schubart, recording secretary; Mrs. Anna E. F. Anderson, corresponding secretary; Miss Julia G. Tobin, employment secretary; Miss Grace H. Cooper, treasurer; Miss Charlotte U. Perkins, auditor.

**FRIENDSHIP OF
SAXONS URGED**

Dr. George R. Parkin of London, secretary to the Rhodes scholarship trust, addressed the Victoria Club at the Hotel Westminster last night on "Anglo-Saxon Ideals and Responsibilities." He said: "Anglo-Saxons must live close to two ideals, individual freedom and justice. The fair treatment of other races is their greatest duty. Much of the responsibility for the fulfillment of these purposes will depend upon the degree of understanding between the United States and Great Britain. This is growing closer."

PROFESSOR WINTER OPENS COURSE
Prof. Irvin L. Winter of the Harvard public speaking department gave the first of a series of readings in the Divinity chapel at Cambridge last night. Professor Winter read Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal."

TEACHERS AND PARENTS MEET AT GLOUCESTER

Reception Attended by 1200
Persons Marks Opening of
Convention Which Continues
Today and Tomorrow

LABOR LAW PRAISED

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—About 1200 persons, including delegates, attended the opening session of the fourth annual convention of the Massachusetts branch of the national congress of mothers and Parent-Teachers Association held at city hall Thursday night. The convention will be continued today and concluded Saturday afternoon.

The program opened with an informal reception to the delegates, music being furnished by the high school orchestra, Edward Williams, director, followed by the singing of the "Massachusetts Song."

The invocation was given by the Rev. C. H. Williams, pastor of Trinity Congregational church, followed by a welcome from Mayor Foster and greetings from Freeman Putney, superintendent of the Gloucester schools, and the Rev. Irad Hardy, pastor of the East Gloucester Baptist church, on behalf of the local Parent-Teachers Association.

Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, state president, responded, Miss Helen Grinnell Mears following with contralto solos. The chief address was by Mrs. Frederick Schoff, national president of the congress of mothers, her topic being "Our Country's Call to the Homes." R. O. Small, assistant commissioner of education for Massachusetts gave an address on "The Home School and the School Home." Mrs. Schoff praised the new child labor law.

A feature of the exercises was the singing of various selections by a ladies' double quartet consisting of Mrs. Arthur S. Womson, Miss Rebecca Andrews, Mrs. Edwin B. Pew and Mrs. Margaret Miller, sopranos, and Mrs. Ernest S. Curtis, Miss Helen Patten, Miss Mary Pew and Miss May B. Davis, contraltos.

**SUFFRAGISTS IN
RHODE ISLAND
REELECT LEADER**

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates was reelected president of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association at the forty-fifth annual meeting yesterday. In accepting office Miss Yates urged the members to give her loyal support and assured the members that three-fold more work must be done in the future.

Other officers chosen are: Vice-Presidents, Ardella C. D. Gladding, Ellen R. Parks, Mary Van E. Ferguson; recording secretary, Mary M. Angell; corresponding secretary, Clara L. G. Fitz; treasurer, Helen N. B. Jones; auditors, Alice F. Porter, Mary R. Ballou; chairman of executive committee, Elizabeth Upham Yates; committee on education, Eleanor Green; committee on congressional work, Helen Dougherty; committee on legislation, Miss Yates; committee on literature, Sarah E. Usher.

FARM STUDY SPREADS FROM SUBURBAN SCHOOLS TO CHICAGO



Pupil of Chicago suburb displays completed "rag baby" test

CHICAGO—Correlated with the rapid progress that is being made in spreading among the rural and city schools of Cook county the teaching of practical agriculture, the Association of Commerce, the City Club, the Commercial Club, the county commissioners and others are planning jointly to engage a "farm professor" for Cook county, including Chicago. This official will cooperate with the five rural directors of the five divisions into which the schools outside the city are arranged.

With the employing of a farm professor to take general charge of the farm work in the rural schools of the county, Chicago will be the first large city to have a county teacher of farming in her immediate suburbs.

The directors of rural life have started work. Boys' one-acre clubs are being formed, the father of each candidate to donate an acre with the promise that all the profits from its culture shall go

NEWTON WOMAN AGAIN HEADS THE STATE W. C. T. U.

Two Amendments to Constitution
Affecting Dues and Pledge
Demands Are Rejected

WORCESTER, Mass.—At the annual convention of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., held at the First Baptist church Thursday, Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson of Newton was elected president for the sixteenth term.

Other officers elected are: Mrs. Ella A. Gleason of Winchester, vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Janette Hill Knox of Stoneham, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Helen G. Rice of Boston, recording secretary; Mrs. Isabel A. Morse of Boston, treasurer; Mrs. Mary E. Cheney of Dorchester, assistant recording secretary.

The delegates rejected two amendments that had been proposed to the state constitution, one increasing the annual dues and the other striking out of the state pledge the words "as a beverage," so that the pledge would require signers to refrain from using alcohol not only as a beverage, but for any other purpose.

Vermont Women Meet

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The Vermont W. C. T. U. opened its convention here Thursday with 98 delegates present. There was a large attendance by the public, making the convention one of the largest ever held. Brattleboro extended an invitation to hold the next convention in that town, and this will probably be accepted.

Officers elected are: Mrs. M. L. Pearson of Orleans, president; Miss Elsie Pease of Swanton, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. B. Turner of St. Johnsbury, recording secretary; Mrs. E. M. Denny of Montpelier, treasurer, and Mrs. E. W. Richardson of Montpelier, auditor. The vice-president will be reappointed.

UNION PRIZE FOR COLLEGE LETTERS

Harvard, Yale and Princeton undergraduate magazines have united to give three prizes of \$50 each for the best poems, the best short story and the best one-act play produced at these universities during the present college year. The magazines interested are the Harvard Advocate, the Yale Courant and the Yale Literary Magazine, and the Nassau Literary Magazine of Princeton. Their competition will start on Nov. 1 and end on Feb. 1. The contributions will be published simultaneously in the four magazines concerned.

NEWTON'S MOTOR ENGINE TRIED OUT

NEWTON, Mass.—This city's new auto combination hose wagon and fire engine was given its official test Thursday afternoon at Bulboughs pond, Newtonville, in the presence of many city officials of Newton and the surrounding cities and towns, as well as many chiefs of the surrounding departments. The tests were entirely satisfactory. The machine when put in commission will replace engine 2 and hose 2 at West Newton. Chief Walter B. Randlett was in charge of the trial.

ST. GEORGE SONS TO DECIDE NEXT MEETING PLACE

Cleveland Willing to Retire in
Favor of Los Angeles if Con-
vention Seems Inclined To-
ward California City

SESSIONS END TODAY

Decision as to the next place of meeting and the establishment of an official organ are the two chief issues of the all-day business session of the convention of the supreme lodge order of the Sons of St. George at the Hotel Brunswick today. The convention ends tonight.

Cleveland has signified her willingness to be the next place of meeting, but will retire in favor of Los Angeles, should it be the wish of the order. If California is decided on, the regular triennial meeting will be postponed a year to make the convention coincide with the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915.

Nomination of officers for the next convention session also takes place today, the method of nomination being rotary, moving one up from the supreme messenger. The ladies of the convention are invited to visit places of historic interest, including the State House, Faneuil hall and Bunker Hill monument. Delegates and officers attending the convention agree that they have never been better received than in Boston and that it has been the most enjoyable convention in the history of the order.

A steamer trip about the harbor and the dinner at the Hotel Brunswick last night were the two chief events of yesterday. At the dinner 250 guests were present.

NEGROES PROTEST DISCRIMINATION IN RESOLUTION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Negro ministers in session at the Loring Street Methodist church yesterday registered a protest in the form of a resolution against the Woodrow Wilson administration for alleged discrimination against the negroes of the land. The clergymen formed the annual conference of the Newport district of the African Methodist church and have been in session at the Loring street church for two days, closing their meetings last night.

The principal business was the Sunday school work of the district. Several speakers discoursed upon various phases of the Sunday school systems used in their particular churches, and reports were read showing that the Sunday schools of the district have increased largely both in attendance and interest during the past year. Last evening the two-day session came to a close with an evangelistic meeting addressed by the Rev. B. J. Jacobs of Greenfield.

STORE NEWS

Mayor Fitzgerald was the speaker last night at the opening meeting of the season of the Young Women's Club of the Filene Cooperative Association. Music was furnished by the new Filene orchestra and a short drama, "A Picked-Up Dinner," was given by the dramatic club of the association. The cast included Miss Helen Thordike, Miss Ethel Stearns and Miss Frances Jeffery. A chicken dinner was served at 6 o'clock, followed by the program. Miss Lillian Secker is president of this club.

Eben D. Jordan of the Jordan Marsh Company arrived yesterday on the Laconia. He has spent the last six months in Scotland, Italy, and France.

Charles Empey is among the new employees at the store of C. F. Hovey & Co., having joined the elevator force.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include L. S. Root of R. H. Stearns & Co., C. H. Jennings and L. Fisher of the R. H. White Company, Thomas O'Donnell, E. J. Pendergast, A. Sanborn and J. T. Mulverhill of the Jordan Marsh Company and C. E. Bradley, M. V. Scott, Mrs. M. L. Jackson and John F. King of the William Filene's Sons Company.

BROCKTON GIVES CITY PENSIONS

BROCKTON, Mass.—The common council approved a number of applications on Thursday night for pensions, all of which had been sent to the city council by Mayor Hickey.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the street railway committee to confer with the trolley line officials to have the speed of electric cars reduced on Main street, between Forest avenue and Bartlett street.

MILITARY MAN PASSES AWAY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Frederic M. Sackett, prominent in state military circles, who for 15 years held the post of adjutant general of the Rhode Island militia and national guard, has passed away.

"Years of Experience Have Proven to Me
That the MAJESTIC Range IS the Best"

"Strange, that for years, I couldn't see that trying to get good work from an old, worn-out range, merely to save the price of a new one, was not true economy. My Great Majestic has more than earned its cost in the saving of fuel alone, because the open seams and joints in my old, worn-out range where the bolts were loose and the putty had crumbled away, made me burn twice as much fuel as necessary."

"Talk about luck in baking—'luck' is nothing but good oven and my Majestic oven is simply perfect. I can depend on it absolutely every day. I believe father and the children are happier and I know we have better meals at less expense with our Majestic."

Don't Buy Any Range Sight Unseen

Buying a range isn't an every day transaction. To be absolutely sure of complete satisfaction—don't buy from printed descriptions—see the Great Majestic (dealer in nearly every county in 40 states) compare it point for point with any other range. Then you can buy intelligently and be sure of a range that will last for years—like the

Great Majestic
Malleable and Charcoal Range

A PERFECT BAKER—A FUEL SAVER
OUTWEARS THREE ORDINARY RANGES

ONLY range made of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron WON'T CRACK LIKE STEEL—malleable iron can't break. Put together with rivets—joints always absolutely tight. Body lined with pure asbestos board, covered with iron grill—no heat loss—insuring a dependable baking heat with half the fuel required in ordinary ranges.

All Copper Movable Reservoir—Other Exclusive Features
Reservoir in direct contact with fire, heats through copper pocket pressed from one piece—exclusive patented feature. Over 1000 sq. ft. of heating surface. All doors drop down and form rigid shelves. Open and ash pan—ventilated ash pit—ash cup. Contains Greatest Improvement Ever Put in a Range increasing strength and wear of a Great Majestic more than 100% at a point where other ranges are weakest. Ask about it. Best range at any price. Any Majestic dealer can furnish you a copy of the Great Majestic Range with or without tags. Write for our booklet, "Range Comparison."

Majestic Manufacturing Company
Dept. 227 St. Louis, Mo.

The Range with a Reputation

It Should Be In Your Kitchen

LIBRARY WORKERS CONFER TO ABET ALIEN EDUCATION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The power of the wisdom in books to bring about in America a larger brotherhood between alien and native was the point emphasized last night in the conference held in the city library to consider means of making the use of the institution more attractive to immigrants. Direction and results of experience were given the conference by Miss J. M. Campbell, secretary in charge of the work for foreigners for the Massachusetts free public library commission, who told of the effects her work had as librarian in Passaic, N. J., and later in New York when associated with the North American civic league, in bringing immigrants almost into touch with American ideals.

The conference was attended by about 150 library and educational workers from various parts of the Connecticut valley and by many prominent alien-born citizens of Springfield. Practical hints from the latter aided the discussion.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The Boston & Maine road will place in North station, ready for occupancy at 10 o'clock tonight, a special train consisting of baggage car, diner, four steel 12-section sleepers and one steel six compartment observation car for the accommodation of Northwestern Bankers Association, en route to Chicago, leaving Boston at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning via White River Junction and Grand Trunk Railway.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany road report a ticket sale of 1217 on account of their annual autumnal excursion to New York via Hudson river from Boston yesterday.

A special Pullman-equipped train consisting of 10 sleepers and two baggage cars, with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company aboard, arrived at South station over the New York Central lines from Rochester, N. Y.

The New Haven and Boston & Albany roads will each provide a special train at Commonwealth docks tonight for western passengers arriving on the Hamburg-American liner Cleveland.

Jack Talbot, track supervisor terminal division Boston & Maine road, is laying new steel on the passenger bridge at North station yards.

Walter Shedd, track supervisor Boston Terminal Company, South station passenger yard, accompanied by Mrs. Shedd, is spending his vacation in camp in the Berkshires.

The private Pullman car Republic, occupied by Henry M. Ingersoll and party, passed through Boston today en route from Mt. Desert Ferry, Me., to Philadelphia via Boston & Maine road and Federal express.

Frank L. Newhall, assistant train master southern division Boston & Maine road, is appointed train master vice Mr. Flynn, promoted. John Shute, chief crew despatcher, becomes assistant train master with office at North station.

MR. DOHERTY CONFIRMED

The appointment by the mayor of D. Frank Doherty of Dorchester to the office of purchasing agent in this city was approved yesterday by the civil service commission. The appointment was sent to the commission Sept. 12.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS TO SPEAK
Representatives from various departments in New England colleges will speak at the meeting of the New England Association of School Superintendents in the Ford building Nov. 14.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

Examples by
Arthur Parton
C. E. Deloy
C. Paul Sandry
A. O. Lovatt
W. Thorne, M. A.
Julius I. Veyrasse

BIGELOW'S GALLERY
11 BROMFIELD STREET

CORNELL READY FOR CARLISLE GAME TOMORROW

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell football team had an easy time Thursday afternoon. The coaches for the first time this year gave the players what amounts to a two days' rest before a game, in order to have the men as fresh and fast as possible for the first big game of the season, that with Carlisle tomorrow.

The entire varsity team was on the field and late in the afternoon ran through signals, as well as catching some of the punts that Quarterback Barrett sent down the field. Cornell apparently plans to do a lot of kicking in the game against the Indians and the ends have increased their speed this week to make sure they will cover Barrett's kicks better than before.

Careful study of the plays expected from Carlisle and the counter formations the coaches have designed to meet them was the feature of the practice. The varsity eleven followed the scrimmage between the first and second elevens, while the coaches gave running comments on the various plays and defenses.

COMPETITIVE BIDS ARE NOT REQUIRED

The State House building commission yesterday afternoon again consulted with the three architects, Messrs. Chapman, Sturges and Andrews, who prepared the plans for the new wing extension to the Bulfinch front on Beacon and Bowdoin streets for the original State House commission.

Chairman Langtry has the advice of the attorney-general that the commission is not obliged to advertise for competitive plans if it does not think such a course wise, and that the whole matter of selection of a supervising architect for the new construction is within its discretion.

SCONTICUT NECK GAME PRESERVE

NEW BEDFORD—As the result of an order issued by the fish and game commissioners of Massachusetts, Sconticut Neck, for five years from Oct. 6, 1913, becomes a state game preserve, and there can be no hunting of any kind upon this territory within the period named.

WHEATON ALUMNAE TO MEET

Wheaton Seminary Alumnae Association celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary tomorrow afternoon at the Hotel Vendome with a reception. This will be the opening meeting of the season.

WESTERN TORNADO KILLS THREE

LINCOLN, Neb.—Additional reports today from the tornado swept district show that three persons were killed and a dozen seriously injured.

DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

BOOKBINDERS EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS Dudley & Hodge, 290 Washington St., Boston, Mass. BOOK-PAPER MANUFACTURERS Tilston & Hollingsworth Co., 49 Federal St., Boston. BUILDING CONTRACTORS Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston. ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING Freddie Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. ELECTROTYPERS Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston. HEATING (Steam and Hot Water) Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-206 Franklin St., Boston. INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS Hinckley & Woods, 32 Kilby St., Boston, Mass. MILLINERY GOODS J. F. Streble & Co., Manufacturers of Trimmed, Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats, 639 Arch St., Phila., Pa.	LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Calf and Kid, Philadelphia—Boston—London. Keystone Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia—Boston—London. PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass. PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale) Bay State Paper Co., 327-329 Summer St., Boston, Mass. POWER, HEATING AND VENTILATING Clegg Horn Co., 54 Battery March St., Boston. PRINTERS' ROLLERS Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston. PAPER BAGS Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, Snow Co., 54 India St., Boston, Mass. STEEL CASTINGS George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis. WOOL F. N. Graves & Co., 234 Summer St., Boston.
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To Raise Newspaper Standards

to that point where the newspaper reading public has unquestioned confidence in the truthfulness of the news published, constant watchfulness and careful censoring are necessary.

The work of determining what not to print is fully as important as that of deciding what shall be printed. In publishing a newspaper which shall deserve the respectful attention and the confidence of people the world over, it becomes necessary to verify the news carefully that it may be accurate, to publish only that which is acceptable to people of different nations, races and customs, and to omit that which thoughtful people would be unwilling the youth should read

The Paper

which conscientiously endeavors to carry out such ideals, becomes an ever greater and more influential power for good, not in the community alone, but in the world at large. Its far reaching and constructive work draws to it the carefully discriminating and thoughtful element of society wherever it is known and its sphere of influence is a constantly enlarging one.

The Readers

of such a paper look upon it as their authority for reliable news and as their principal source of knowledge and opinions regarding men and events. But this is not all, for they appreciate the fact that advertising in such a paper is as carefully censored as the news, and they will logically turn to the advertising columns of the paper for reliable information as to what and where to buy.

Its Advertisers

desirous of bringing their offerings to the attention of readers whose valued patronage is extended, whenever feasible, to the advertisers represented in their paper, conform their advertising to the standards of that paper.

The best interests of all are served by the newspaper which adheres to the well founded policy of serving all mankind and it is this policy which is the cornerstone upon which the Monitor is being built.

Athletics Continue to Bat While Bender Holds Steady

PHILADELPHIA STARTS TO SCORE IN SECOND AND ADDS THREE MORE IN THE FOURTH

(Continued from page one)

he was only trying to dispose of the tickets at the regular price.

Naturally each team regarded the reappearance of the sun before the game as a favorable sign. It was the first game played in this series with the sun as a spectator.

Manager Mack appeared to have chosen well in selecting Bender, at least from the way the Indian pitcher held the New York batters, in the early innings. Demaree, too, showed steadiness which was needed when Oldring in the first inning tripped down into right field, and the side was retired scoreless.

With Snodgrass back in the game New York supporters saw increased chances of winning, but it was soon evident that the center fielder was not in form, and McGraw took him out, Shaffer going back to center and Herzog to third base. The Athletics played with the same lineup as yesterday.

Hit, hit, hit, tells the story so far of the Athletics as they have battled the Giants pitching. With two games lost and with Mathewson showing as the only pitcher able to hold the Philadelphia batters in check, New York faced the issue today with the realization that they were hard pressed. The Athletic batters were supremely confident. Not only did they expect to hit either Marquard or Demaree today, but they are anxious to get another chance to face Mathewson. They believe they can beat him in a second attempt.

The Philadelphia fans expected to see the Athletics win again today. They went out to Shibe park bright and early and a long line was waiting for admission to the unreserved seats by 7 o'clock. With a victory today the Athletics will need but one more to wind up the series and the local fans were determined to see what was expected to be the last game in this city. This game was the last in which the players share in the gate money. Their share to date amounts to \$108,355.59.

Problem for McGraw

McGraw had Marquard and Demaree waiting. The first named appeared to be the most likely selection. Marquard had failed once to stop Baker, Collins and the rest. Demaree was an untried quantity in a world's series. He performed in the best shape during the race for the National league flag; but when Baker and Collins can hit Marquard and Tetreau right at the jump, McGraw was figuring on what they might do to Demaree when he started his first world's series game.

The Athletics solved the problem of putting young Bush at ease yesterday by speedily batting out a good lead for him. The Giants, however, have yet to show that they have this manner of helping out a pitcher.

By 9 o'clock, two hours before the gates to the bleachers were scheduled to be opened, 5000 persons were waiting in line outside Shibe park. The line began to form about 1 a. m., when two small boys appeared and took up their positions. They took turns sleeping and guarding their places by the gate. The line gradually grew and as the morning wore on many were asleep.

At 12:15 the day was perfect, by far the best of the world's series so far. There was a light breeze and a clear sky, with the temperature just right for the spectators' comfort.

The bleachers were filled when the Athletics and Giants appeared on the field at 12:40. The sun came out at intervals and the brightest afternoon of the series was promised for today's game.

Heavy Hitting Wins

Heavy hitting on the part of the Athletics and brilliant pitching on the part of Bush resulted in Manager Mack's men winning the third game of the series at the Polo grounds, New York, Thursday by a score of 8 to 2. It was the most decisive victory of the series to date and makes the Philadelphia team decided favorites to win the series.

Before this game started the followers of the New York team figured that Manager McGraw was better supplied with pitchers for the next two days than was Manager Mack. McGraw had Tetreau and Demaree to draw on and both were considered better than Bush, Shawkey or Brown of the Athletics. Tetreau pitched a part of Tuesday's game and showed up strongly. Bush had never taken part in a world's series game and was an unknown quantity. Manager Mack selected him for the game yesterday and he gave as fine an exhibition of pitching as one could ask for. The Giants were able to get just five hits off him in nine innings and only one of them was good for more than one base. He was a little unsteady, hitting one batter and giving four bases on balls, but brilliant fielding helped him out of his tight places. He struck out three men and figured in a very fast double play.

Tetreau Fails in Box

Tetreau failed to show up to advantage. He was found for 11 hits with a total of 14. He did not get a base on balls and struck out four. Crandall, who succeeded him, was hit for a home run, but otherwise did very well.

The Athletics again showed what a fine lot of batters they are. Collins, Baker, Murphy and Oldring led the attack, Collins getting two singles and a triple and the others getting two singles each. Schang hit for a home run, the only one of the game. Compared with this batting the five hits of the Giants

Twelve Hits Tell

Story of Mackmen's Victory at New York

PHILADELPHIA	AB.	R.	B.	TS.	P.O.	A.	E.
E. Murphy, r.f.	5	1	2	2	2	0	0
Oldring, l.f.	5	3	1	2	2	0	0
Collins, 2b.	5	2	3	3	5	4	0
Baker, 3b.	4	1	2	2	2	3	1
McKinnis, 1b.	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Strunk, c.f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Barry, ss.	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
Schang, p.	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
Bush, p.	4	0	1	1	0	2	1
Totals	30	8	12	17	27	11	1

NEW YORK	AB.	R.	B.	TS.	P.O.	A.	E.
Herzog, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	1	5	1	0
Fletcher, ss.	3	0	1	1	2	2	1
Burns, l.f.	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Shaffer, c.f.	3	1	1	2	2	0	0
Murray, r.f.	3	1	1	1	4	0	0
McLean, c.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooper, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, c.	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Merkle, 1b.	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Wiltse, 1b.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Tetreau, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crandall, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	2	5	6	27	6	1

"Run for McLean in fifth. Run for Merkle in seventh.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R
Philadelphia 3 2 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 8
New York 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2

Two-base hit, Shaffer. Three-base hit, Collins. Home run, Schang. Hits, off Tetreau 11 in 6-1-3 innings, off Crandall 1 in 2-2-3 innings. Stolen bases, Collins, Baker, Oldring, Fletcher, Murray, Cooper, Double play, Collins and Barry; Bush, Barry and Merkle, Doyle (unassisted); Schang and Collins. Left on bases, Philadelphia 4, New York 5. Base on balls, by Bush 4, first base on errors, Philadelphia. Hit by pitcher, by Bush, Fletcher. Struck out, by Bush 3, by Tetreau 3, by Crandall, Time, 2h. 1m. Umpire, Rigler at plate. Connelly on bases, Klein left field, Egan right field.

do not loom up strongly and in only one inning was more than one hit made by them.

In fielding the Athletics again surpassed the Giants. New York had a fine chance to make a double play which they did not take while the Athletics made one that was the fastest order.

In base running the teams were well matched. Collins and Baker made a double steal in the first inning which resulted in their scoring two runs. Oldring also stole one. Fletcher, Murray and Cooper stole one each for New York, but at least two of these were due to poor throws by Catcher Schang who could not seem to locate second base. All in all, the Athletics surpassed their opponents in every department of play.

One Man Is Doing Most of the Work in House This Week

WASHINGTON—They didn't do much work in the House of Representatives this afternoon. They haven't been doing much all the week, except when Baker or Collins singled, or when McGraw's men succeeded in breaking through the Athletics' defense.

They have their own telegraph service. It's direct, straight from Shibe park, or the Polo grounds. The Washington end of it runs right into the House, so that the corridors are not disturbed by the wild scrambling of messenger boys trying to bring the latest news to the members with the least possible hesitation.

It is not said who presides at the Philadelphia terminus of the House wire, but of the end that is surrounded by the lawmakers constantly during the game Representative McDermott of Illinois is chief custodian. Men from that state are apt to be versatile, or so those who have come East from Chicago will insist. Mr. McDermott is no exception.

Besides being a legislator, he is a telegrapher.

He belongs to the union.

He's working hard this week.

He has to do the work for the whole House.

OFFICERS M. I. T. CADET REGIMENT ARE APPOINTED

The commissioned officers of the M. I. T. Cadet regiment have been appointed and are as follows: Field and staff officers: Cadet Col. L. F. Hamilton '14 who was major of the first battalion last year and also won the individual prize for manual exercise in his freshman year; Cadet Lieut.-Col. C. H. Chatfield '14; Regimental adjutant C. R. Gardner '15; First Battalion Cadet Maj. Parry Keller '15. Company A, captain, M. F. Brandt '15; first lieutenant, Leonard Stone '16; second lieutenant, L. W. Barrett '16. Company B, captain, S. V. Harvey '15; first lieutenant, R. E. DeMerritt '16; second lieutenant, R. Mills '16. Company C, captain, J. A. Toby '15; first lieutenant, A. L. Giles '16; second lieutenant, W. A. Brown '16. Company D, captain, G. A. W. Davis '15; first lieutenant, H. L. Bickford '15; second lieutenant, F. A. Stern '16.

Second battalion, cadet senior major, H. T. Bent '14; cadet E. captain, H. A. Stork '14; first lieutenant, E. B. Stockman '16; second lieutenant, A. C. Lieber, Jr. '16; company F, captain, G. N. Althouse '15; first lieutenant, G. H. Smart '16; second lieutenant, L. S. Wright '16; company G, captain, H. G. Borden '14; first lieutenant, T. F. Harris '16; second lieutenant, T. F. Mcweeney '16; company H, captain, B. S. Curtis '15; first lieutenant, G. W. Wyman '16.

The drilling of the men in the Freshman class begins Friday afternoon and continues throughout the year on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons in the coast artillery armory on Irvington street.

PANAMA CANAL'S LAST BARRIER IS BLOWN UP

President Wilson Presses Key Exploding Dynamite Charges Buried in Gamboa Dike Blocking Culebra Entrance

WATERWAY IS FILLED

PANAMA, C. Z.—Dreamed of first in the sixteenth century, begun by Ferdinand de Lesseps when the nineteenth century was more than half spent, the Panama canal is today a fact. From Atlantic ocean to Pacific a watercourse has been constructed. The blowing up of the Gamboa dike this afternoon at 2 o'clock released the last artificial barrier that separated the waters which join ocean and ocean.

When President Wilson pressed an electric key in the White House in Washington at 2 o'clock he started an electric spark on a 1800-mile journey which ended in a network of wires, all having their ends thrust into dynamite cartridges buried deep under the different parts of the artificial dam which had kept the water of Gatun lake out of the Culebra cut.

Col. George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the canal commission, gave the signal to President Wilson by means of electricity. The response was but the fraction of a second separated from the signal. The spark which travelled from Washington exploded the 1227 charges of dynamite in the dyke and the barrier was riven.

Through the crevasses in the rock and earth torn by the explosive the waters of Gatun lake found their way into the great cut of Gatun and the canal was accomplished. Naught remains now to be done but the dredging out of the channel in the hug cut to level and the removal of the Culebra slide.

Some weeks since four 24-inch pipes were placed under the dike and the water has been flowing from them into the cut for that time. Today the difference between the level of the water in the cut and that in the artificial lake, Gatun, made by the Chagre river, was but five feet. No flood of water poured into the cut, but a gentle flow more sudden perhaps, than a tide, but little more perceptible at the further end of the cut.

The completion of the canal was witnessed by practically every man, woman and child in the Canal Zone. Among those who saw the event, besides Colonel Goethals, were Lieut. George B. Goethals and Mrs. Goethals, Philip Bunau-Varilla, who rode the first of 14 dredges through Gatun locks yesterday; former Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati and Mrs. Longworth, daughter of Colonel Roosevelt; Captain Nilson of Rosal Amundsen's Arctic ship the Fram, and all of the division heads except Col. D. D. Gaillard, who is in Baltimore.

The work of this afternoon figuratively completed the union of the Atlantic and Pacific. Actually the Gamboa dike was not entirely demolished. Actually, also, the huge Culebra slide of several weeks ago still blocks the Culebra cut below the Gamboa dike, and it will not be removed for more than a week.

Colonel Goethals had the blasts so placed that the 400 discharged on President Wilson's signal only blew the top of the dike into the air, loosening the barrier. A fleet of dredges was on hand to attack the debris after the dynamite explosion and the loosened earth was carried away. Other charges are to be set off subsequently and the Gamboa dike reduced by easy stages.

Dredges also will attack the Culebra slide as soon as the dike is gone, and the removal of that obstruction will complete actually the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific through the Gatun water bridge.

BOSTON TO GET FINANCIAL AID FOR BIG DRYDOCK

Assurances of the immediate erection in Boston of one of the world's big docks has been secured by the Boston port directors. The only remaining step is the actual signing of the agreement by the several steamship companies which have agreed to pay \$50,000 a year for 20 years for cost and maintenance.

Chairman Hugh Bancroft of the port directors, now in Europe, has called to Boston word that the Hamburg-American, White Star and Cunard lines will give their financial aid to building the \$3,000,000 drydock here. This drydock will be 1200 feet long, according to preliminary plans, with a depth of 35 feet over the sill at mean low tide, 45 feet at high tide.

Chairman Bancroft is expected to sail for Boston tomorrow on the Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati from Southampton, and is due here Oct. 20.

MR. WINSHIP TO VISIT PRESIDENT

Addison L. Winship, civic secretary of the Boston City Club, will leave the city tomorrow to attend the opening of the new home of the Baltimore City Club Sunday. Mr. Winship also will visit Washington and pay his respects to President Woodrow Wilson.

WAKEFIELD SHOOT PRIZES AWARDED AT CO. A DINNER

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Prizes won at the shoot in the afternoon were awarded at the dinner given by the Richardson light guard, company A, sixth regiment, in celebration of its sixty-second anniversary Thursday night. Five hundred members, military guests and ladies attended. George E. Walker, town treasurer, presided.

The award of prizes follows: Colonel Gihon medal for long range shooting, Capt. J. H. McMahon; Carpenter best shot medal, Quartermaster Sergeant James H. Keough; Kingman trophy, second prize, Capt. J. H. McMahon; Cheney medal, third prize, Corp. W. I. Sweetzer; National Rifle Association medal, fourth prize, Private J. H. O'Neill.

Other prizes were awarded as follows: Distinguished expert class—First prize, Corporal E. E. Hickey; second, Lieut. F. H. Rogers. Expert class—First prize, Corp. J. H. O'Neill; second, Artificer T. W. Walsh. Marksmen class—First prize, Goodale medal, Priv. Ernest A. Eastman; second, Priv. Harold F. Davis; third, Priv. William L. Wenzell; fourth, Priv. R. W. MacKinnon; fifth, Priv. John Derby. Honorary members' match, class A—First prize, George W. Reid; second, William F. Barrett; class B, first prize, Lieut.-Col. Fred R. Robinson, ordnance department, M. V. M.; second, William E. Arnold. Invited guests' match, Capt. William R. Murphy, ninth regiment.

RICHMOND EAGER TO GREET BANKERS AT NEXT MEETING



W. M. HABLSTON
Richmond banker

W. M. Habliston of the Virginia delegation to the bankers convention was active in pushing the claims of Richmond for the 1914 convention. "We want the bankers to see how Richmond has taken its place among the progressive business communities of America," said Mr. Habliston. "We have every accommodation for them, and we have interesting historic localities to show them." Speaking of the currency bill, Mr. Habliston declared that Carter Glass, the chairman of the House banking and currency committee, did not represent the views of all Virginia.

"I was glad to hear Mr. Harrison of Oklahoma at the country bankers' meeting," he said, "tell the convention that Senator Owen, chairman of the Senate banking committee, did not have all the banking sentiment of his state behind him."

S. S. RANGER REACHES BERTH

Massachusetts nautical schoolship Ranger, Capt. Charles N. Atwater, home from a four-months' cruise in foreign waters, dropped anchor at the foot of State street this afternoon. The nautical school commissioners, as soon as officially notified of her arrival, prepared to go on board the vessel and make their usual homecoming inspection and extend greetings to the 97 young cadets who are studying navigation.

Tonight the cadets will be granted shore leave for several weeks. For more than a day the Ranger was outside Boston harbor, anchored alongside the lightship, awaiting favorable conditions before proceeding to the upper harbor. After the cadets have debarked the Ranger will go to North End park, her winter quarters.

AVIARY RECEIVES BIRD SHIPMENT

Seventy-five new specimens have arrived for the aviary at Franklin park, which will probably open tomorrow, or Monday at the latest, according to announcement by the park and recreation department, making the entire number of birds about 400, and representing over 200 species. Among the newest are a dozen birds of paradise, four crimson weavers, one red macaw, six Cuban parrots, one Amazon yellow beak, a dozen singing canaries, two Panama parrots and one red-bill toucan.

SULZER VERDICT ON MONDAY; ARGUMENTS IN CASE CLOSE

ALBANY, N. Y.—Plain language, used by attorneys for both sides, enlivened the close of the Sulzer impeachment trial today. For the prosecution Judge Parker criticized the Governor and charged him with being unfit to hold office. His contention was upheld in equally strong terms by his associate, former Senator Brackett.

But they were both sharply answered by Mr. Sulzer's chief attorney, D. Cady Herriek, who, admitting that the court was unfriendly, demanded that its members respect their oaths and decide the case on its merits. He told the members of court of appeals that their decision would go on trial before the people of the state. If it was not justified, he intimated the day of the recall of judges and judicial decisions would be hastened.

It was generally expected that the verdict would be reached next Monday afternoon. The court went into executive session following the close of the arguments. It was expected the rules would be followed and no Saturday session held.

The state Legislature after a brief session today, adjourned to Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

Attorney Louis Marshall for the defense opened arguments Thursday. He dwelt at the start on the historical and legal importance of the trial, in which he said the highest possible questions of political power are involved. He enlarged the personal character and public career of Governor Sulzer, pointing to the achievements of his administration as enough to absolve him of guilt such as is imputed to him.

He emphasized in particular the fact that the Assembly had adopted the articles of impeachment 36 hours after the report of the investigating committee was made, before any of the members could have considered the evidence on which the articles are presumed to be based. He pointed out that all the acts attributed to him antedated any exercise of the powers of a governor; also that the law makes no mention of campaign contributions, but requires only an account of expenses.

The grand larceny charge, he argued, must also fail, as the contributions he

retained were given to him absolutely for such uses as he deemed best.

Mr. Marshall devoted several pages to the testimony of Duncan W. Peck, superintendent of public works, a witness for the Assembly managers, who said that Governor Sulzer had asked him to deny under oath that he had given him a \$500 contribution. Mr. Marshall declared that this story was a "brazen counterfeit" and accused Mr. Peck of having a strong motive for so testifying because John A. Hennessey, the Governor's special investigator, had unearthed alleged irregularities in Peck's department.

This evoked a statement from Mr. Peck last night in which he said: "Mr. Marshall's references to me are absolutely false, unjust and inexcusable. No investigation has been made of this department by Hennessey or any one else. No charges have ever been made against me personally, or as superintendent of public works."

Says No Law Violated

Mr. Marshall took up the charges against the Governor, declaring that not one of them was supported by fact. "The corrupt practices act," he said, "does not make necessary the publication of campaign funds received, but only those expended. Therefore the Governor in failing to note all his receipts violated no law."

"No perjury was committed by him in swearing to the inaccurate campaign expense statement because the corrupt practices act does not require an affidavit. This action of the Governor was voluntary."

"There was no basis for the charge of grand larceny because the money used by the Governor came into his hands lawfully, and whatever wrong he did, so far as relates to money and checks, was committed after he had lawfully acquired possession of them. Larceny does not exist where there is consent to the taking of property."

"Richard Croker, Jr., Henry Morgenthau, Jacob Schiff, Daniel M. Brady, Dr. John W. Cox and others placed no limitations on the use of their contributions."

MANY LECTURES ARE PLANNED BY THE BOSTON ART MUSEUM

Discussions and explanations of particular objects or groups of objects in the museum collections by specialists in their own department will be given every Thursday afternoon at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in free conference, beginning Nov. 13 with the western art textile conferences under the direction of Miss Sarah G. Flint. The first conference of the course will be on tapestries, followed by one on rugs, Nov. 20, on bobbin lace Dec. 4 and on point lace Dec. 11.

Okakura Kaluzo has charge of the Chinese and Japanese painting. These conferences may be given in January and February when the new acquisitions recently brought to the museum by Dr. D. W. Ross will be in place for study. From March 5 to April 2, FitzRoy Carrington will speak on prints and engravings.

The university extension course in the history of Greek art under Dr. Lacey D. Caskey every Monday and Wednesday afternoon gives a brief history of the development of the arts in Greece from prehistoric times to the Christian era, the chief emphasis being laid upon the study of architectural monuments and the masterpieces of sculpture of the sixth, fifth and fourth centuries B.C.

Illustrations will be drawn for the course from the classical collections in the Museum of Fine Arts and the most important objects will be studied thoroughly.

On Saturdays at 10:30, beginning Oct.

18, Miss Alicia M. Keyes has arranged a course on the observation of painting.

For those persons who wish to have a basis for like or dislike of the objects which meet their gaze on every side among the common things in everyday use, Huger Elliott will give a Saturday morning course beginning Jan. 24, entitled "Art in Objects of Everyday Use."

In connection with the work of the school of the museum, illustrated lectures will be given in the museum hall Friday afternoon: "The Evolution of Painting," by Huger Elliott; "History of Ornament," Monday morning, by Henry Hunt Clerk; "The Elements of Architecture for Interior Decorators," Wednesday morning, and a "Survey of the Industrial Arts," Thursday morning, by Huger Elliott.

These courses opened with the beginning of the Museum school. Under the auspices of Simmons College a course in the History of Art will be given on Tuesdays and Thursdays beginning Feb. 3, will be given by Dr. F. Melbourne Greene.

Two private courses are to be given, the first by Dr. Greene on "The Appreciation of Architecture," treats the European styles in historical sequence and begins Oct. 17. The second course by C. Howard Walker is on "Interior Decoration," with a discussion of the temporary application of fundamental principles. It begins Nov. 5.

METHODIST WOMAN'S MISSION SOCIETY NOMINATES OFFICERS

Sessions of the forty-fourth annual meeting of the New England Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist church will be concluded today in the Center Methodist church, Malden. Nominations of officers, who will be elected at the board meeting in Boston next week, are:

President, Mrs. John Legg, Worcester; vice-president, Mrs. Charles Parkhurst, Somerville; corresponding secretary, Miss F. L. Nichols, Lynn; assistant secretary, Miss Clementina Butler, Newton; recording secretary, Mrs. A. H. Nazarian, Boston; secretary of special work, Mrs. Arthur P. Sharpe, Melrose; treasurer, Mrs. Frank M. Hoyt, Melrose; assistant treasurer, Miss Juliette, Boston; chairman of literature, Mrs. William L. Snow, Brookline; chairman of young people's work, Mrs. A. H. Sproul, Salem; chairman of children's work, Mrs. Charles H. Stowell, Lowell; editor of quarterly, Mrs. L. M. Packard, Auburndale.

Resolutions were adopted for adding 45 auxiliaries and 4500 new members during the coming year. Receipts were reported from the conferences to be \$64,157, disbursements \$64,157, balance \$636 in the treasury.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINER CLEVELAND HERE ON TIME

Practically on schedule time the Hamburg-American line steamer Cleveland, Capt. Marcel Filler, warped into her berth at Commonwealth pier, South Boston, shortly before noon today. The liner brought 800 passengers in all four classes from Hamburg, Boulogne-sur-Mer and Southampton. Officers report a favorable passage. Except for fog met early Thursday morning the vessel would have arrived Thursday.

From noon Wednesday to noon Thursday the Cleveland logged 307 miles, a record for one day's run for the vessel. Capt. Thomas Kier, who has commanded

the steamer on her former trips here, has been transferred as commodore on board the steamer Imperator, the largest liner afloat. Captain Filler formerly commanded the Prinz Oskar and this is his first trip to Boston.

Several musical persons were among the first cabin passengers on the Cleveland, among them being Amedeo Barbieri, Italian orchestra conductor, going to New York, and Mrs. Barbieri; Miss Christine Miller, concert singer returning to her home in Pittsburgh from an European concert tour; and Mr. and Mrs. Romeo Frick, professional singers.

HAMPDEN ROAD BOND PETITION IS CONSIDERED

Public Service Commission Concludes Hearing on Request of Officials to Issue Securities for \$2,500,000 for the Line

LEASE PROPOSAL NEXT

Anticipating that the hearing on the Hampden railroad corporation's petition to issue \$2,500,000 bonds and for a lease of the road to the Boston & Maine would be postponed, the members of the public service commission today filed out of the room shortly after the question came up. The board finally decided to take the bond issue question under advisement and will set a date for a hearing on the lease at some later time.

Banking interests which have loaned the Hampden Investment Company \$1,400,000, with the stock of the Hampden Railroad Company as security, have petitioned the commission to approve a lease of the Hampden road to the Boston & Maine. Attorney Frederick E. Snow argued that the bonds of the new road would not be marketable unless the lease is approved.

Wilbur F. Goodrich, an experienced railroad engineer, testified yesterday that about 25 per cent of the ties used in the construction of the Hampden road were unfit for use on a first class road and also that in many cases the tie plates were not properly fastened and that the spikes were not driven with care.

Henry W. Ely, attorney for the Hampden railroad, said the excessive cost of track surfacing had never before been called to his attention, and promised that an explanation would be offered.

Henry W. Hayes, engineer for the attorney-general's office, acting for the public service commission, testified that \$1000 per mile should, in his opinion, have been sufficient to accomplish the surfacing of the roadbed, but said that the fact that many of the fills had settled and were raised later might account for some of the added expense. Granting this, however, he considered \$123,000 an entirely unreasonable amount for this purpose.

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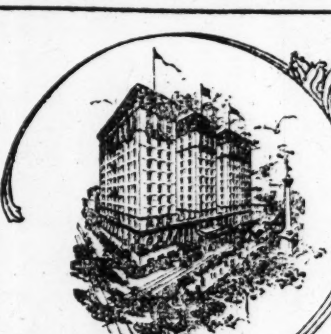


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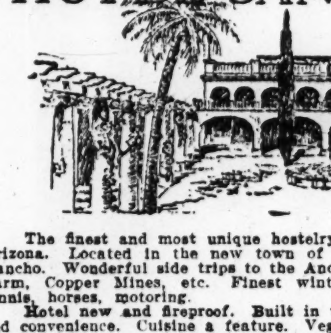
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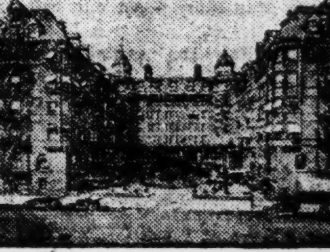
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Cuisine Unsurpassed
Music Evenings and Sunday P. M.
One of the Coolest and Most Attractive
Restaurants in the City

THE BEST 6-COURSE
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER
IN BOSTON, 60c.

CAFÉ de PARIS

12 HAVILAND STREET,
Opposite Mass. Chambers

FIVE MINUTES TO SYMPHONY
FAMOUS FOR ITS SELECT PATRONAGE
Established 1909

Broiled Live Lobster, Steak or
Chicken Dinner, 60c.

The St. James Cafe

241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Near Massachusetts Avenue

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE
A BACK DAY CAFE

MODERATE PRICES
Music Every Evening and Sunday
Afternoon

SHOOSHAN'S CAFE

PAR EXCELLENCE

146 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON
Massachusetts Chambers

The Consignors Union

25 TEMPLE PLACE

Lunch 11 to 3 Afternoon Tea 3 to 5
Home-Made Bread, Cakes, Pies, Etc.
Served on Sole

NEW YORK AND EASTERN NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Martha Washington

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel
29 East 29th Street, near 5th Avenue

RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM FOR MEN AND WOMEN
European Plan. Rates \$1.50 and Up.

Convenient to subway and cross-town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping
District. 450 Rooms with Telephones. Baths Free on Each Floor. Fireproof.

IF COMING TO NEW YORK
WHY PAY EXCESSIVE HOTEL RATES?

THE CLENDENING

198 WEST 103D ST.
NEW YORK CITY

A family hotel of quality and refinement at very reasonable rates

Parlor, Bedroom, Private Bath (1 or 2 persons).....\$2.00 Daily
Parlor, 2 Bedrooms, Private Bath (2 or 3 persons).....\$2.50 Daily
Parlor, 2 Bedrooms, Private Bath (4 persons).....\$3.00 Daily
Parlor, 3 Bedrooms, Private Bath (4 to 6 persons).....\$4.00 Daily

Special rates for persons wishing to make a long stay

Superior Restaurant at Reasonable Prices

Write for descriptive Booklet B with map of city

NEW YORK CITY

Hotel Breslin

"The Center of Things Active"

A strictly high class, modern fireproof hotel
at a most convenient location. Broadway at
Twenty-ninth Street, the centre of the shopping
and theatre districts.

The comfort of its guests is the first considera-
tion of the management. Write for booklet.

D. B. MULLIGAN, Manager

SHOREHAM HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

European Plan Fireproof

Beautifully located in the center of the most
fashionable part of the city, in the heart of the
financial district, only one block from the Treas-
ury and White House grounds and convenient
to all points of interest.

The Shoreham has been entirely reconstructed
and refurnished throughout, and now offers the
most desirable accommodations obtainable in
Washington.

Service and cuisine unexcelled.

R. S. DOWNS, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND NEW ENGLAND

WHERE TO DINE AND DINE WELL

HOTEL LENOX

Cor. Boylston and
Exeter Sts., Boston

CUISINE, SERVICE AND MUSIC PAR EXCELLENCE. Accessible to all points.
Under same management as the Hotel McAlpin, New York, and Hotel Taft,
New Haven.

MERRY & BOOMER

Beacon Street
BROOKLINE, MASS.

Brandon Hall

An Exclusive Family Hotel
Rooms single or en suite, with private bath.

AMERICAN PLAN CAFE
ARTHUR L. RACE, Prop.

Boston's Most Exclusive Apartment
Hotel

Hotel Empire

333 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
Suites can now be leased for coming
year.

E. E. GRABOW CO.

Springfield, Mass.
Under New Management

Hotel Worthy

WM. M. KIMBALL
Managing Director

Boston

Hotel Brunswick

H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden
Streets, BOSTON

Containing 350 Rooms—200 with
Private Baths

AMOS H. WHIFFLE, Owner and Prop.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

THE LESLIE.

A quiet, restful inn by the sea.
Open year round.
Splendid heating system.
Rooms with or without private bath.
Send for descriptive booklet.

CONCORD, N. H.

EAGLE HOTEL

MODERN AND MOST COMFORTABLE
Special Care Given to Automobile Parties

O. J. PELREN, Manager

NEW ENGLAND

Hotel Puritan

390 Commonwealth Avenue

For Transient and
Permanent Guests

The
Distinctive Boston House

Reservations for the com-
ing season may be
made now

COPLEY-
PLAZA
HOTEL
BOSTON

Fronting on Copley Square and con-
venient to two railroads and the shop-
ping, theater and residential centers.

"The Superlative
in Excellence"

Prices for rooms and restaurant
most reasonable considering excel-
lence of appointments and service.

Single Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 to \$5.00.
Double Rooms with Bath (two per-
sons), \$5.00 to \$8.00.

Special prices quoted for prolonged stay.

E. C. FOGG, Manager.

SEWALL AVENUE AND STEARNS
ROAD, BROOKLINE

(Near Coolidge Corner)

Che Coolidge

Served by four trolley lines and the
Longwood station of the Boston &
Albany Road, this well known hotel
offers a delightful home in Boston's
celebrated suburb.

Suites of one to four rooms with
bath, and long distance telephone,
furnished or unfurnished, may be
taken by lease or at transient rates.
American plan cafe.

Superior Cuisine and Service
Guaranteed

Tel. Brookline 2740 W.N.HOBBS, Mgr.

White Mountains The Mount Washington

Open Until October 20th
BRETTON WOODS, N. H.

CONCORD, MASS.

THE COLONIAL INN

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
FREDERICK BUTLER, Proprietor

PHILADELPHIAN IS IN MANY BROKER ACTIVITIES IN CITY

PHILADELPHIA—Among Philadel-
phia's many stock brokers one of the best
known and most highly regarded is F.
T. Chandler, senior member and "board
member" of the firm of Chandler Broth-
ers & Co. Mr. Chandler has much to do,
as he is president of the Brokers Asso-
ciation of the Quaker city, as well as a
member of the insolvency finance and ad-
mission committees and also of the board
of governors.

Copley Square, Boston

HOTEL NOTTINGHAM

European Plan. Rooms \$1.50 up.

FRANCIS HOWE, Prop.

Commonwealth Avenue

Boston HOTEL VENDOME

Distinguished for its clientele, appointments
and location. Attractive for permanent and
transient guests, and most convenient for au-
tomobile parties.

C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

Beacon Hill, Opposite State House

Commonwealth Hotel, Inc.

Strictly temperance, quiet, centrally lo-
cated, superb view; rooms hot and cold
water \$1.00 and up; private bath \$1.50 up.
Send for booklet.

STORER F. CRAFTS, Gen. Mgr.

88 Boylston Street, Boston

Cook's Restaurant

ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS
AND VISITORS

THE MONITOR HOTEL
ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE
NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

(Photo by Gutekunst)
F. T. CHANDLER
Of Philadelphia

NEW ENGLAND NEW ENGLAND

"The Home of Perfect Comfort"

Hotel Beaconsfield

Beacon Boulevard, BROOKLINE, MASS.

The Finest Suburban Hotel in New England, Catering
Only to the Most Select Patronage.

Equipped with every modern comfort and convenience, supple-
mented by exemplary service, a residence at the Beaconsfield offers
an attractive alternative to the responsibility of directing one's
own household, and the prices are not extravagant.

Open the year round for permanent and transient guests. Some
accommodation is now available for next winter.

In addition to two lines of electric, the Beaconsfield Station (B.
& A. R. R.) is on the property, and there are sixty trains a day to
and from Boston.

The Beaconsfield Garage, offering the best possible care for auto-
mobiles, has a capacity of 150 machines.

A booklet for the asking. Telephone Brookline 1370. ARTHUR W. PAYNE, Manager

Hotel Hemenway

Corner Westland Avenue and Hemenway Street
Opposite the Gateway to and Overlooking the Fenway

Within three minutes' walk of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues and Symphony Hall.

The Hotel where ladies traveling alone receive absolute protection.

Transient rates from \$2 per day upwards. No rooms without bath.

Special rates on rooms or suites taken by the month.

A FEW DESIRABLE TWO AND THREE ROOM SUITES TO LET UNFURNISHED

Tel. Back Bay 3180 L. H. TORREY, Mgr.

CHARMING TWO TO FIVE ROOM SUITES WITH BATH, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR WINTER OR PERMANENT OCCUPANCY.

THE VICTORIA

Near Copley Square, in the residential Back Bay district, yet within easy walking distance of downtown Boston. Quiet, homelike, refined—a delightful place to live.

EUROPEAN PLAN. No music in dining room. Private dinner service a specialty—under personal attention of management.

Dartmouth and Newbury Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

For Booklet and Rates write THOS. O. PAIGE Manager

ARLINGTON STREET, COR. NEWBURY

THE ARLINGTON

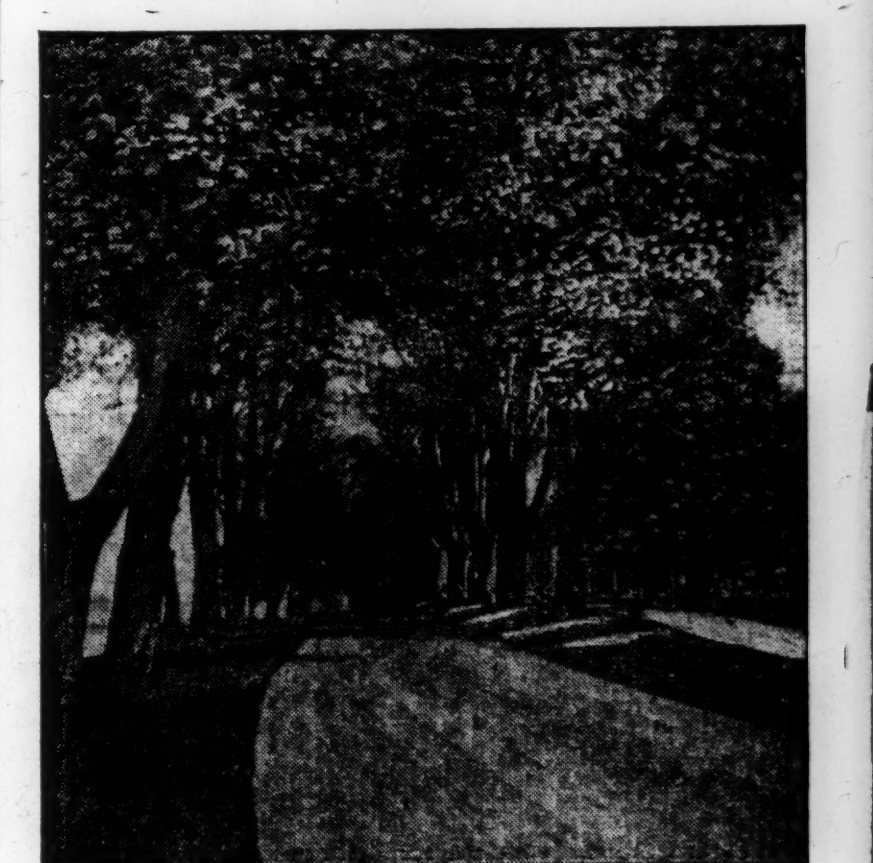
Fronting the Public Garden
A quiet family hotel. American plan.
W. E. BLANCHARD, Prop.
Telephone 21859 Back Bay

270 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON

Hotel Tuilleries

Very desirable Suites of from Three to Ten Rooms
Beautiful Banquet Hall for Private Parties
E. E. GRABOW CO.

PHILADELPHIANS ATTRACTED BY BEAUTIES OF RIVERTON, N. J.



Attractive view on the river bank at Riverton, N. J.

RIVERTON, N. J.—This place is a residential town situated on the Delaware river, nine miles above Philadelphia, and is one of the most beautiful towns along the upper Delaware. It has gas and electric lights, public school, public library and social clubs, such as the Riverton Yacht Club, Poreh Club and golf clubs. Riverton-Palmyra water works supplies both towns with water obtained from wells.

Along the river in front of the town is a fine driveway and terraced embankment 30 feet above the water, the handsome residences of stone, etc., being placed well back and beautiful lawns reaching to water's edge, with the driveway between.

At the end of the main street is a large and well built pier on which is located the yacht club, and at which steamers plying between Philadelphia and Trenton stop. This town is an old settlement of Quaker origin and is now the home of many well-known Philadelphians.

Palmyra, N. J., is situated one mile below and both were formerly as one town, the well laid out streets being continuous. Elm avenue is now the dividing line.

In 1833 the railroad was built, and today Philadelphia can be reached in from 22 to 30 minutes. The Camden to New York trolley passes through both towns.

Riverton has a Bank and Building Association and is also the home of the nursery of the Henry A. Drew Company, which covers considerable ground, having ponds for water plants. Both towns are notable for the fine shade trees along their streets.

FARMERS SECURE ALL-NIGHT POWER

STOCKTON, Cal.—The Oro Electric Corporation has installed continuous electric service in all of the territory touched by their wires. The company is now prepared to furnish all of the farmers on Roberts island to Holt and seven or eight miles out on the lower Sacramento road and all that district south of Lodi and the Waterloo and Linden districts with electric lights in their homes, in addition to the power for pumping purposes which they have enjoyed for several months, says the Independent.

E. E. Morse said recently that he had doubled his grape business this year by having electric power for irrigation.

RATES

Display: 1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 18c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 18c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON, D. C. REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON, D. C.
134 Acres, 16 Miles From the White House
 Light loam, clay subsoil; 30 acres in virgin timber. Balance cleared; well watered; in splendid neighborhood. Price only \$4000. Terms to suit. My specialty is suburban and farm properties near Washington, D. C.
 W. P. McDOWELL, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE
SOMERVILLE
 11 minutes from Milk st., Boston; new 2-family 6 and 7 room house, steam heat, slate roof, all modern improvements; restricted neighborhood; upper suite rented for \$20 per month; lighted and open for inspection evenings. C. W. HODGSON, 12 Broadway, tel. Som. 1902-J.

HOUSES TO LET
 Newton Centre Corner house, 10 rooms and bath, 2 min. to depot. DUDLEY DOWD, 10 State st.

OFFICES TO LET
 PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to let either afternoon or evening; Berkeley building Address N 107, Monitor office.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
 Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

MORE DISCIPLINE AND LESS SPEED IS SAFETY FORMULA

President Felton of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Tells How to Solve the Problem of Safeguarding the Public Which Is Urged to Cooperate

CHICAGO—Cooperation between the public, the railroads and employees, according to S. M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western railroad, is the first step necessary to solve the railroad problem in this country. Without this, he contends, the 7271 passenger equipment cars of steel and the 3291 steel underframe cars built for the various railroads in the United States up till Jan. 1, 1913, will be of no avail in safeguarding the traveling public.

Mr. Felton's views are expressed in an article which appears today in the October issue of the Monthly Official Railway List, and in which he briefly reviews the history of the passenger train service from the time of the light, open platform wooden coaches, with link and pin couplers and hauled by light engines at slow speed, down to the present steel cars.

"The railroads of the United States today, with few exceptions," says Mr. Felton, "are conducting their passenger

traffic at a loss because of the very low rates imposed by the laws of many of the states in the Union. The railroads are willing and would be glad to provide better passenger service in every direction if they could only have sufficient revenue to warrant the necessary expenses in connection therewith.

"Let us commence at the bottom and make such reasonable increase in passenger rates as would justify the railroads in providing every known safeguard. Then sustain the railroads in their efforts to enforce as near perfect discipline as possible with human agency; call a halt on speed, and slow down our trains to what might be considered a safe rate of speed. This should make a great improvement in present conditions, but we must all remember that in recent years there has been an enormous increase in passenger business and in speed of passenger trains and with it necessarily an increased risk in operation, which we must endeavor to overcome by all means in our power."

PRESIDENT WILSON CABLES GREETINGS TO YUAN SHI KAI

WASHINGTON — President Wilson sent the following congratulatory message to Yuan Shi Kai, the newly elected President of China, on the eve of his inauguration:

"On this auspicious occasion of your excellency's inauguration as chief magistrate of the Chinese republic I offer your excellency my congratulations on the trust and confidence reposed in you by the national Assembly and felicitate the Assembly and the Chinese people on the selection for that high and honorable office of a gentleman so eminently qualified as yourself. It is my hope and

expectation that, guided by the principles of right and justice and the high ideals of republican government, your excellency's administration will be so conducted as to assure the advancement of China and conduce to the peace, happiness and prosperity of her people. It will be my pleasure to cooperate with you in preserving and still more firmly cementing the friendly and cordial relations between the two countries."

A movement in China to restore Confucianism to its old place as the state religion was the subject of a report to the state department from Charge Williams at Peking.

IOWA BEGINS ITS EXTENSION NIGHT TRADE SCHOOL CLASSES

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—Iowa State College is opening in Cedar Rapids its first extension night trade school for mechanics who cannot come to the college at Ames to get the technical training they need to qualify themselves for better jobs. That will be the inauguration of a new extension work that will in time take engineering education into every industrial community of Iowa just as the college has for some years been carrying its agricultural educational work into every rural community of the state, says the Nonpareil, under date of Ames, Ia. The work at Cedar Rapids will perhaps be followed soon by the establishment of another night trade school in Waterloo, then later in all cities like Boone, Marshalltown, Charles City, Mason City, Sioux City, Ft. Dodge,

Council Bluffs, Davenport, Burlington, Muscatine, Ottumwa, Des Moines, Keokuk and wherever else mechanics and their employers will cooperate to make such schools successful.

Instruction in these extension trade schools will be adapted carefully to the needs of the men who enroll in the courses. At Cedar Rapids the classes will take up three lines of study, mechanical drawing, shop mathematics and gas engines. The extension department will furnish the enrolled students with booklets and leaflets containing practical instructions, practise work and exercises of various kinds. The extension department also furnishes a local instructor to conduct the classes, in each case a man of both technical and practical training who is fitted for that kind of work.

ADELBERT TO GIVE REALTY LECTURE COURSE

CLEVELAND, O.—Faculty and officers of the Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, are perplexed as to the degree which may be conferred upon students who complete a new course in real estate. Lectures will be delivered on Fridays during the college year until March 6, says the Plain Dealer.

Real estate men and attorneys of Cleveland will be lecturers. The course was announced recently by Dean C. Matthews, executive secretary of the Western Reserve University. The course was arranged with the cooperation of the Cleveland Real Estate Board.

"This is the first course in real estate that has been offered in any university," said Matthews.

All lectures will be free. Lectures will begin at 4 o'clock in Assembly hall, in the main building of Western Reserve University.

SAN FRANCISCO IS CHOSEN
 BUFFALO, N. Y.—The twenty-fifth general conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches closed Thursday. San Francisco was selected as the meeting place for next year.

NEBRASKA HAVING GOOD ROAD DAYS

LINCOLN, Neb.—Throughout this state work was begun to improve the roads, following out the proclamation of Governor Morehead, setting aside Oct. 9 and 10 as Nebraska's good roads days.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Lantern Slides and Photographs
 of Travel, History, Science, Art and Religious Subjects
 SLIDES, Plain and Colored, made from Photographs, Drawings, etc.
 LECTURE SETS with descriptive readings.
 LANTERNS and ACCESSORIES.

We Photograph Anything, Anytime, Anywhere.
William H. Rau 238 South Camac Street Philadelphia, Pa.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ERICSON
 373 Commonwealth Ave.
 Two doors from Massachusetts ave. car lines; two comfortable furnished suites, each of three rooms with bathroom. The Ericson American plan table is excellent.

BRAND NEW SUITES

1135-37-39-1141 Commonwealth Avenue
 Suites containing 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, kitchens and kitchenettes, beautifully finished; every possible modern improvement; large reception hall; A. B. C. elevator; steam heat; continuous hot water; janitor service; piazzas; gas and electric lights; gas range; tile baths; porcelain plumbing; awnings, shades and screens; 15 min. to Park st. Apply to owners on premises days and evenings.
BERENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.
 Tel. Brighton 1096-M. Haymarket 3944

Riverbank Court
 Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge
 To lease suite of 2 rooms and bath, and one of 4 rooms and 2 baths, unfurnished. Apply at office or telephone Cambridge 2380.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager.
 59-61 WESTLAND AV.
 1 AND 2 ROOMS and kitchenettes, \$20 to \$30, every convenience. Apply to Janitor or G. E. H. ABBOTT & CO., 200 Washington st.

A PLEASANT SUITE
 of two rooms for one or two business men; 25 St. Stephen st., suite 1; can be seen after 5 P. M.

MR. TAFT TO GIVE FOUR LECTURES

NEW YORK—Former President Taft will deliver four lectures at Aeolian hall, 34 West Forty-third street, this winter under the auspices of the New York Peace Society. His first address, entitled "The Monroe Doctrine, Its Limitations and Implications," will be on Dec. 11. The other subjects will be:

"Shall the Federal Government Protect Aliens in their Treaty Rights?" Jan. 29; "Has the American Government the Power to Enter into General Arbitration Treaties?" Feb. 26, and the "Federal Trend in International Affairs," March 26.

ALICE MINE CASE TESTIMONY TAKEN

NEW YORK—Before United States Commissioner John A. Shields Thursday John D. Ryan and other officers of the Amalgamated Copper Company were examined in a suit intended to upset the requirement of a mining property declared to be worth \$15,000,000 for \$1,200,000 by a subsidiary of the Amalgamated.

The proceedings were part of a suit brought in Montana to set aside the transfer of the Alice Mining Company to the Anaconda Mining Company.

REFORM SCHOOL TO HAVE CADETS

PHOENIX, Ariz.—With the approval of Governor Hunt and Col. Charles W. Harris, Lieutenant La Garde is soon to establish military drill at the state reform school.

There are about 100 boys in the school at present, sufficient for the organization of two companies, says the Democrat. At first the boys will be given the ordinary exercises and when competent will be furnished guns.

ROBERT BACON TALKS ON PEACE

NEW YORK—Robert Bacon delivered a lecture on "International Peace" at the American embassy, at which diplomats, ministers, deputies and professors were present, says a Rio Janeiro cable to the Herald.

Dr. Lauro Muller entertained him at luncheon Thursday morning and Thursday night a dinner was tendered to him by the United States ambassador, E. V. Morgan.

HIGH COURT IN OIL LANDS CASE

DENVER, Col.—The supreme court of the United States has been asked for a solution of the legal issues involved in the suit of the federal government against the Mid-West Oil Company. Upon the opinion of the supreme court depends the title to millions of acres of lands in Wyoming and California, which the government seeks to retain to furnish a supply of fuel oil for the navy.

LATE MAYOR IS HONORED

NEW YORK—William J. Gaynor was honored Thursday night at a meeting of citizens who crowded Carnegie hall, and heard representative men of the city pay tribute to the late executive.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Lantern Slides and Photographs
 of Travel, History, Science, Art and Religious Subjects
 SLIDES, Plain and Colored, made from Photographs, Drawings, etc.
 LECTURE SETS with descriptive readings.
 LANTERNS and ACCESSORIES.

We Photograph Anything, Anytime, Anywhere.
William H. Rau 238 South Camac Street Philadelphia, Pa.

PIANOS

Vose
 PIANO ROOMS
 Some unusually attractive piano bargains will be displayed on our floors during this week. Prices are so low that you will find them very attractive. Any one contemplating the purchase of a piano should visit the Vose Piano Rooms before deciding.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF RENTING PIANOS

In Boston at LOWEST PRICES.
 YOU CAN BUY any piano you WANT at the Vose Piano Rooms and have all the rental paid the first year applied on the purchase price; the payments of the balance will be arranged as you wish at the Vose Piano Rooms.

Out-of-town Correspondence Solicited.
160 Boylston Street

ENGRAVING

ENGRAVED WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS
 THE BEST STATIONERY FOR SOCIAL
 BUSINESS-USE-SAMPLES-FREE
 ENGRAVED VISITING CARDS
 THE CHAS-H ELLIOTT CO.
 1640 LEHIGH AVE. PHILA-PA.

TAILORS

M. GOLDSTEIN
 MAKER OF MEN'S FINE CLOTHES
 Fall styles now ready for inspection. Unsurpassed facilities for altering, pressing and repairing. Suits and gentlemen's apparel. 55 Huntington st.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BACK BAY, in college district; an opportunity seldom offered; handsomely decorated and attractively furnished rooming house, newly painted and papered; insuring good income. Apply MRS. H. COUGHLIN, 46 St. Stephen st., Boston.

ROOMS

ALLSTON, 35 Long Ave.—Pleasant room, private home, newly furnished and decorated, modern conveniences. Tel. Brighton 1056-M.

STUDIOS WANTED

WANTED—Music studio one half day weekly, good piano, address Box 533, Manchester, N. H.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MANDOLIN LESSONS, lady teacher, thorough instruction, quick results. Address B 20, Monitor office, Boston.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
 Counselor-at-Law
 Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
 New York address 808 W. 180th St.

VIRGIL H. CLYMER
 THOMAS W. CLYMER
 Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
 626 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer
 PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

JOB P. LYON
 211 Walker Bk. bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE—Baby 6-Cylinder Mitchell car, 1900; all attachments, over-ready starter; shock absorber, 4200 Regent 30, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Electric victoria, at a bargain; also set of shock absorbers. Inquire 23 Kilday Road, Brookline. Tel. Brookline 1015.

PRINTERS—WORCESTER, MASS.

SPECIALISTS IN
 Wedding Invitations
 and Society Printing
The Davis Press, Inc.
 GOOD PRINTING
 Graphic Arts Building, Worcester, Mass.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE

6-25-TON SWITCHERS
 6-25-TON ROAD ENGINES
 1-24-TON ROAD ENGINE
 All in thorough working condition. Chicago and Missouri River points delivery. PHINX EQUIPMENT CO., 1328 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, Practical Hatter, 10 AVERY ST., few doors south of Adams House; full assortment of hats and opera hats cleaned, pressed and retouched. Hats bandaged and bound while you wait. Best work. Street floor.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Quimby's Louise Chocolates
 34 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.00
 "WHICH IS THE BEST INSPIRE AND SWEETEN THE SWEET."

AGENTS WANTED

To sell genuine Irish linens in all localities; full assortment of handkerchiefs and handkerchiefs; a clean, profitable proposition for reliable parties who are willing to work. M. MILLER, P. O. Box 800, Los Angeles, Calif.

REPRESENT us in your vicinity; steady income assured you. FESLER SALES CO., 327-C Tremont bldg., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Position as working housekeeper in small family. Address C 22, Monitor office.

DENTISTS
 DR. AUSTIN MACD. LOWRIE
 Tel. Woodland 3826. W. Philadelphia, Pa.

PORTLAND, OREGON
MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS
 MRS. DAISY E. LOSS
 Teacher of Voice
 630 East 9th St., N. Phone Tabor 4629

WHERE TO MARKET

SHATTUCK & JONES
 INCORPORATED
FISH

TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND. NO. 138 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.
 97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND Hothouse PRODUCTS
 Special attention given family orders

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc. POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable, in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT. Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. This you get the CREAM of the Car, the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

H. A. Hovey & Co.
 32 FANEUIL HALL MARKET BOSTON

For 87 years we have supplied the most fastidious trade with the finest products of the Dairy.
E. A. HARRIS, Proprietor
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CRAFTS

The Craft Studio
 UNIQUE AND ORIGINAL THINGS FOR ARTISTIC PEOPLE.

Instruction in design, china decoration and leather craft. Cards for all occasions, China Fired, Pictures Framed.
ARRIE E. ROGERS
 625 Clyde Street.

SEWICKLEY, PA.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE WOMAN'S SHOP
 Notions, China, Glass, Sewickley, Pa. Wedding Presents a MARTHA B. Specialty. Dolls and Christmas Toys.

CLEVELAND ADVERTISING BONDS

W. S. Snyder & Co.

Members Cleveland Stock Exchange

HIPPODROME BUILDING

Booklet Cleveland Securities Mailed Free Upon Request

PRINTERS

Calling Cards, Wedding and Business Announcements printed or engraved, Caxton Building, Main 1834.
THE CALVERT-HATCH CO.
 CLEVELAND, OHIO

Cleveland Merchants
 may send Monitor advertising to 723 Osborn bldg.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

ROOMS—NEW YORK

FOR RENT TO LADY, good-sized room in elevator apartment near 31st st., with beautiful view of the Hudson and Palisades. Q 13, 6030 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

15TH ST., 105 E.—Congenial atmosphere; 2 delightful rms.; open view; elevator; high grade apart. bldg.; reasonable. BISHOP.

LAWYERS

ELLIS A. BATES
 Attorney and Counselor at Law
 55 Liberty Street

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May 6.

Stock Market Recedes, Closing Weak

STOCKS RECEDE EARLY IN WALL STREET MARKET

Traders Still Show Disposition to Operate on the Bear Side and Succeed in Establishing Lower Level

BOSTON ALSO HEAVY

There was considerable selling of stocks during the early part of today's session of the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

The news developments were neither favorable nor unfavorable, and although it is the practice to ascribe price movements to some particular cause, the reaction today was not to be accounted for. In fact, it was thought that the rally yesterday would be continued further today.

Local securities receded fractionally in sympathy with the heaviness in New York.

Amalgamated Copper opened in New York at 73 1/2, a loss of 1/2 from last night's closing, and dropped 2 points further before midday. Anaconda also sold off. Canadian Pacific was off 1/2 at the opening at 23 1/2 and before midday fell down to 22 3/4. Reading was under heavy pressure, declining 1 1/2 from the opening to 18 1/2 before midday. Steel opened unchanged at 60 1/2 and declined more than a point.

United Railways preferred and Lehigh Valley were weak.

On the local exchange Granby was off 1/2 at the opening at 72 1/2 and receded under 72. North Butte opened off 1/2 at 25 1/2 and declined a good fraction further. Wolverine was weak. New Haven was off 1/2 at the opening at 87 1/2 and declined to 86 before midday.

Stocks had a fairly good recovery in the early afternoon on the covering of shorts. American Can had a sharp advance. American Telephone was weak, likewise Western Union. Telephone was selling at 122 1/2 at the beginning of the last half hour. Boston & Maine was in fair demand on the local exchange.

EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON HAS HAD BIG GROWTH

With the issue of 22,756 additional shares by the Edison Company of Boston as proposed, the total capitalization will be \$20,480,000, or 4 1/2 times the capital 12 years ago. This increase in capital has been due largely to the acquisition of numerous properties.

From operating a little station 25 years ago in Burnstead court, with an area of operation comprising a few blocks in its immediate vicinity, the Edison company filed of operation has steadily grown until today it operates 20 substations and three generating stations the latter with a maximum capacity of 101,400 kilowatts serving 40 towns and cities aggregating 700 square miles in area, with a population of approximately 1,500,000 people.

THE INTERBOROUGH BONDS

NEW YORK—Good demand for the new Interborough 5 per cent bonds continues. Subscriptions of dealers were cut down and issue is being largely placed directly in investors' hands. It is understood that \$2,000,000 of bonds were sold by the syndicate in small amounts to investors Thursday.

LAKE GRAIN MOVEMENT

NEW YORK—Movement of grain down the lakes in September was 29,321,523 bushels, against 22,041,112 a year before. Total September tonnage of freight was 10,910,365 short tons, of which 6,228,030 came by Canadian canal, and 4,682,335 through the United States canal.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Cloudy tonight; Saturday probably showers; light to moderate easterly winds.

The southern disturbance has disappeared and pressure is normal or above in districts east of the Mississippi. The western disturbance has increased in energy and form a trough of low pressure extending from the western provinces to Mexico, with lowest 29.31 at Winnipeg. The weather is overcast and unsettled, generally without rain in a large part of the country. Colder in the Northwest, freezing or below in some sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 64; 12 noon 66; 4 p. m. 66. Average in Boston yesterday, 62.74.

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 64; New York 66; Buffalo 64; Philadelphia 66; Chicago 66; Portland, Me. 64; Des Moines 64; San Francisco 64; Jacksonville 64; St. Louis 64; Kansas City 64; Washington 64; Nantucket 62.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:30; High water, 8:12 a. m.; 5:12 p. m.; Length of day, 11:21.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Am Ag Chem	92	92	92	92
Amalgamated	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Can	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Am Citicorp	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am Car Fr	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am Cities pf	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Locom	94	94	94	94
Am Smelting	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Smelting pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Sugar	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am T & T	123 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am Woolen	21	21	21	21
Am Woolen pf	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Assets Realiz Co.	75	75	75	75
At Coast Line	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Atchafalaya	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Balt & Ohio	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf	80	80	80	80
Beith Steel	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Brooklyn R T	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Calumet pf	20	20	20	20
Calumet pf	53	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
Can Pacific	231 1/2	231 1/2	229 1/2	229 1/2
Cent Leather	20	20	19 1/2	19 1/2
Ches & Ohio	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	25	25	25	25
Chl & N West	12	12	12	12
Chl & N West pf	102	102	101 1/2	101 1/2
Chino	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Cons Gas	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Corn Prod	65	65	65	65
Del & Lack	401	401	400	400
Erie	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Erie pf	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Erie 2nd pf	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gen Electric	143 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Gen Motor	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Gen Motor pf	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Goodrich	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Gr Nor pf	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Harvester of N J	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Illinois Cent	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Inspiration	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Inter-Met	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inter-Met pf	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Int Paper	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Kan City	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Kan & Texas	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Kaiser Co 1st pf	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Lehigh Valley	154 1/2	154 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Louis & Nash	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Mex Petrol	66	66	66	66
Miami	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Missouri Pacific	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
N St P & S Ste	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Nat Biscuit	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Nat Lead pf	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
N St P & S Ste pf	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Nevada Con	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
N Y Central	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
N Y C & S L	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
N Y N H & H	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Nor & West	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Northern Pac	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Ont & West	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Pac T & N	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Pennsylvania	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
People's Gas	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Pitts Coal	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pitts Coal pf	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Pullman	152 1/2	152 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Ray	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Reading	164 1/2	164 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Rep I & S pf	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Rep I & S pf	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Rock Island	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Rumley pf	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Seaboard A L	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Seaboard A L pf	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Southern Pac	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Southern Pac pf	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Southern Ry	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Southern Ry pf	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
St L & S F	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Tenn Copper	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Texas Co	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Union Pac	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Union Pac pf	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Un Dry Goods pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Un Ry of SF	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Un Ry of SF pf	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Wabash	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Wabash pf	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
U S Rubber	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
U S Steel	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Utah Copper	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Wabash	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Wabash pf	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Wells Fargo	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
West	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Westinghouse	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
W L & L 1st pf	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Woolworth	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

SECURITIES IN LONDON MARKET LACKING SNAP

Price Movement Reflects Uncertainty and Caution on Part of Operators—Consols Easier After an Advance

GRAND TRUNKS HEAVY

LONDON—Oil shares firmer; other markets show no recovery.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—The markets left off irregular and with a lack of confidence apparent. Consols weakened again on higher discounts due to a further large expected gold withdrawal by Egypt tomorrow. Of the £1,000,000 Alberta loan 88 per cent was returned to underwriting syndicate. Home rails showed mixed changes.

Americans sold off early New York advances with the heaviest tone in Union Pacific and Canadian Pacific.

Foreigners were unstable. Brazilians became erratic on reported strain in Paris and Brussels. Mines left off quiet.

PARIS—Bourse showed a weak tone at the end.

BERLIN—Bourse ruled steady at the close.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Consols	Money	Decline
Consols	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Amalgamated	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Atchafalaya	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Balt & Ohio	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Beith Steel	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Brooklyn R T	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Calumet pf	20	20	20
Calumet pf	53	53	52 1/2
Can Pacific	231 1/2	231 1/2	229 1/2
Cent Leather	20	20	19 1/2
Ches & Ohio	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2
Chl & Alton pf	25	25	25
Chl & N West	12	12	12
Chl & N West pf	102	102	101 1/2
Chino	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Cons Gas	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
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Erie pf	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Erie 2nd pf	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gen Electric	143 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2
Gen Motor	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2
Gen Motor pf	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Goodrich	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Gr Nor pf	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Harvester of N J	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Illinois Cent	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Inspiration	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Inter-Met	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inter-Met pf	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2
Int Paper	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Kan City	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Kan & Texas	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Kaiser Co 1st pf	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Lehigh Valley	154 1/2	154 1/2	153 1/2
Louis & Nash	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Mex Petrol	66	66	66
Miami	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Missouri Pacific	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
N St P & S Ste	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Nat Biscuit	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Nat Lead pf	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
N St P & S Ste pf	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Nevada Con	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
N Y Central	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
N Y C & S L	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
N Y N H & H	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
Nor & West	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Northern Pac	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Ont & West	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Pac T & N	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2
Pennsylvania	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
People's Gas	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Pitts Coal	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pitts Coal pf	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2
Pullman	152 1/2	152 1/2	151 1/2
Ray	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Reading	164 1/2	164 1/2	162 1/2
Rep I & S pf	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Rep I & S pf	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Rock Island	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Rumley pf	48 1/2	48 1/2	48

Financial and Business News of World

FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE THE TEXAS COTTON MARKET

Tariff Legislation, Weather and Final Government Report on Condition This Year Have Determined Course of Prices—New High Levels Reached

GALVESTON, Tex. — Three factors have entered into the cotton market in Texas during the past two weeks, and the final government report of conditions for this year. Of these three factors, weather conditions have proved the most potent and have determined the course of prices almost exclusively. New high levels have been recorded in the Texas as well as other markets, but these high levels broke with the publication of the government report showing the condition percentage somewhat higher than had been expected by the trade. The declines that were recorded are regarded as merely temporary, however, and advances are expected within the next few days or weeks at most. There are but few members of the trade in Galveston and the Galveston cotton exchange seems to mold the sentiment, or at any rate reflect the sentiment of the entire state on the cotton market, who can see anything in the cotton market in Texas in the near future that will cause prices to decline. While some do not go so far as to predict immediate and marked advances, practically all may be classed as expecting a bullish market and advise buying cotton at the least break.

During the past two weeks excessive rainfall has been reported for all parts of Texas, and in many sections there have been destructive overflows and continued floods. Rainy weather has continued unabated for practically six weeks and picking has advanced but slowly. Cotton that was not picked during the first few weeks of the season has been greatly damaged and much of it has actually rotted in the fields. It is estimated by men who have made close investigations throughout the southern belt of Texas, men who are recognized generally as conservative, that fully one half the Texas cotton crop has been wasted and has rotted in the field.

Long range weather forecasts are anything but bearish in their influences, and these forecasts are being considered by the trade and taken in all seriousness. An early frost would catch the present growing top crop and cut the yield short by several hundred thousand bales, and much cold and wet weather would render picking late and difficult and cause much of the cotton that had grown since the drought was broken during the first weeks in September to waste in the fields. Fifteen cent cotton for November is being freely predicted by some members of the trade in Galveston, but these predictions are not generally accepted. Many of the farmers and cotton growers of Texas also believe that cotton in Texas will advance and are holding their crop for higher prices. Many have set 15 cents as the price for which they are holding and declare they will take nothing less than this figure. Many of these farmers are well prepared to hold their crop as feed crops made since the rains set in have been abundant and feed stuff is now bringing good prices. They are not compelled to sell their cotton and with good storage, which is available in most localities, these farmers can hold their cotton indefinitely. The holding

of this cotton by the farmers is also having its effect on the market by causing a feeling of more or less uncertainty. The trade can not, it seems, learn just what per cent of the present crop is being held by the farmers, and they are more or less at sea as to what allowance to make for this.

Another effect of the continued rains has been to lower the grade of the cotton picked and ginned, thus reducing the price to a certain extent received for this damaged cotton. This reducing of grade, however, has caused the price of cotton up to standard grade to advance slightly because of its scarcity.

On the weather influence and gossip as to what the government report on condition would show, prices reached new high levels prior to the issuance of this report on Oct. 1. The market had been comparatively quiet and the advances had been slowly and steadily made. There had been no sensational leaps.

When the figures were made public and a condition percentage of 64.1 as compared with 69 last year was announced, the trade was somewhat surprised and there was a break in the market. The figures were somewhat better than they had been expected and a bearish influence was exerted. Coming as they did just prior to the expected final settlement of tariff legislation, these figures did not exert the influence that they otherwise would have exerted. The trade had assumed a waiting attitude on account of pending tariff legislation, especially proposed legislation affecting the contract market, and it required something bigger than a government report of condition to break this waiting attitude.

The bureau report of cotton ginned to Oct. 1 mathematically points to a crop of 13,125,000 bales for the season. This was the estimate made by experts and taking into account the shortage of present manifest and indications of greater damage from rains and early frost, and also giving some consideration to the anticipated demand of the trade, it is the general opinion that lower prices are not in sight and that there will be an immediate bullish influence felt in the market which will force prices skyward. New high levels are confidently expected among the trade in Galveston.

WHOLESALE ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE ON A STRONG BASIS

The wholesale anthracite trade, says the Coal Trade Journal, is now on a strong basis. Receipts here the past two weeks have been so light that dealers are already beginning to get low on some sizes. Egg and nut are in fair supply, but stove is scarce. There is a steady movement of tidewater coal, but there is not so much snap to this market as to the all-rail. Some of the dealers located at the more remote points are complaining of slow deliveries. The trade is beginning to wonder whether, with the situation tightening so early, conditions will not be even more severe than last winter.

Production is reported fairly good, and with the exception of a few local labor disturbances, uninterrupted operation of all the large collieries is maintained. Stocks are said to be very meager and none of the companies are now putting any in storage. The independent operators appear to be able to place all the coal they can get out promptly, and so far as can be learned all of their orders are taken at fair circular. The concessions that were heard of some weeks ago on egg and nut have entirely disappeared.

The situation on steam sizes is but little changed from past weeks. Pea coal is in good demand and easily brings full circular. Some of the smaller sizes are sluggish, and in a few instances No. 1 buckwheat can be bought at a concession. Nos. 2 and 3 buckwheat are in more limited supply and move readily.

The wholesale bituminous market is fully as strong as last week. Accumulations at the discharging ports have been cleaned up owing to the light receipts by water during the recent stormy and foggy weather—conditions which have nearly tied up coastwise shipping. Supplies at Hampton roads are reported no better than last week, which does not indicate much increase in shipments to New England at present.

Spot prices on New River and Pocahontas are strong, and \$3.75 to \$3.90 on the cars here represents the present

market. The demand for quick coal is as yet limited, but it is expected that before the end of the present month trading in spot coal will be heavy and prices will be advanced. The f. o. b. price is fully as firm as at destination, and very little coal is moving at less than \$3 f. o. b. Hampton roads.

Water freights are holding fairly firm, although tonnage is plentiful. Owing to the poor loading recently, 75 to 85 cents from Hampton roads to Boston is about the range at present. Vessel movement the past 10 days has been very irregular, owing to the bad weather.

Pennsylvania coal is strong, except on the cheapest grades. The market is hardly bare enough to easily absorb these poor grades at the prices being asked. The high grades are scarce, and shippers who are fortunate enough to have any free coal to offer are obtaining top prices. Probably mine prices are from 5 to 10 cents higher than prevailed a week ago. Some sales have been reported at \$1.05 and \$1.70 the past week.

CONDITIONS IN WEST FAVORABLE

NEW YORK—John Lambert of Chicago is in the city. He said: "Conditions in the West are prosperous. The Southwest will feel the shortage of crops somewhat, but this will be offset by the higher price for cotton, corn and oats and better conditions in the Northwest than prevailed a year ago. The steel business shows a falling off, but that is generally the case after a prolonged period of activity. It might be called seasonal. I cannot see why business should not go ahead. Any kind of a currency measure is better than none. I believe the currency legislation proposed, after necessary amendment and modifications, will be of great benefit to commerce and industry."

NO TROUBLE IN BUSINESS OF COUNTRY

Misgivings, According to James J. Hill, Are Attributable to Uncertainty Over Tariff and Currency Legislation

AN OPTIMISTIC TONE

James J. Hill, who came to Boston to address the American Bankers Association, in an interview concerning the general business situation, said:

"There is no serious trouble at the moment anywhere in the American business world. What misgivings there are, and as yet they are no more than misgivings, are due almost solely to uncertainty and doubt over the possible effects of tariff and currency legislation.

"If wise councils, however, prevail in the final drafting of the currency measure, as they did with the tariff bill, I see no reason why we should have any serious trouble.

"Of course there are a great many people who are apprehensive over the currency question—and rightly. To put it briefly, and here Mr. Hill, who has coined such famous epigrams as "undigested securities" and "cost of high living," resorted to metaphor: "the present banking and currency question as regards the circulating money of the country is good, but it is like expecting a man to do a day's work with his hands and feet tied."

"Not only that, but actually the government, with its huge stock of gold in the treasury vaults, is today running the biggest corner on earth in hoarding both its coin and paper.

"And there is no way of furnishing relief—absolutely no elasticity. When help is needed it is least available, and when it is not needed, it is readiest.

"There are no evidences as yet of a general business recession—certainly not with us in the Northwest. Consequently I am an optimist, for I have no reason to be otherwise.

"Unlike New England, we are not a manufacturing country, and most of our real wealth comes out of the ground. Despite the smaller crop this year business thus far has been in a very good condition.

"The receipts of the Great Northern railway last month were a full million ahead of a year ago, and that September was then the biggest in our history. October promises to be ahead of 1912.

Mr. Hill then drew from an inside pocket what is apparently his own "fundamental barometer," a small card upon which is typewritten the gross receipts of the Great Northern by months for the past 10 years. The graphic tabulation showed over \$7,500,000 for September—the biggest month for the year and at the rate of better than \$90,000,000 for a full 12 months. For the full year Mr. Hill stated that the Great Northern system should show an increase of from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000, which would mean gross revenues of rising \$71,000,000, easily the banner year for Great Northern.

Asked how he reconciled such prosperity with the present status of the security markets, and what in his opinion the latest stock market decline was discounting or attempting to discount, Mr. Hill replied that he "knew nothing about the stock market."

Also on the important subject of the 5 per cent advance in freight rates now being sought from the interstate commerce commission by the eastern railroads, Mr. Hill maintained that he desired to say nothing except that "they needed it. I am no longer a railroad president you know—simply a high private," he added.

Reverting to general business prospects, Mr. Hill continued: "The big shortage in the corn crop will undoubtedly have some effect upon trade, but there is this much to be borne in mind: Kansas and Nebraska both have quite large crops of alfalfa which they or any of the big corn states never had before at the time of a corn crop shortage. The alfalfa which will be fed to livestock to be marketed will offset in large measure the deficient corn yield. The corn will undoubtedly be missed, but the depression resulting from its loss will be greatly softened by the alfalfa crops.

"There is certainly no present cause for alarm in the business situation. If the people are patient and patriotic and Congress is reasonable, all will be well. But if a radical Congress sows the wind of ill-considered legislation then it is very apt to reap the whirlwind. Isn't that so?" concluded Mr. Hill as he moved off.

FIRST-SECOND NATIONAL BANK REORGANIZATION

PITTSBURGH—Plans for reorganization and reopening of the First-Second National Bank will be presented to stockholders at a special meeting, the date of which will be decided upon by directors.

It is said the proposition has met with great favor, and that reopening is almost assured. The plan is being considered by the comptroller, and it is said has been approved by the larger creditors.

BANK MEN TO REDUCE THE LIVING COSTS

In an effort to combat the "high cost of living," there was organized in Boston on Sept. 8 the Cooperative Society of Bank Men, capital \$25,000. There was opened a market at 14 Devonshire street which makes a specialty of selling meats, fish, butter, eggs and canned goods of first quality. Business is transacted on a strictly cash-and-cost basis. The society guarantees a discount of 5 per cent on all purchases by members.

Cost of membership including one share of stock and perpetual discount is \$10, membership fee for one year being \$1. The officers are: President, F. W. Chase, United States sub-treasurer; vice-president, C. B. Strout, United States sub-treasurer; treasurer, Merritt Stegman, actuary Fidelity Trust Company, and secretary, Ronald D. Birch, First National Bank.

Society was formed one year ago with a membership of 10, which number had increased to 350 by Sept. 8, the date of opening of the market. Since then about 150 new names have been added, making the membership at the present time slightly over 500. Negotiations are now pending to admit employees in body, and if these plans materialize, the number will exceed 1000.

President Chase strongly emphasizes the fact that membership is not limited to bank men, but is open to any one.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 10)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta—R. W. Johnson of J. Kyle Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Boston—R. E. Tubman of Tubman & Co.; Copley St.
Baltimore—J. A. Spear of Spear Bros. Co.; Belfair.
Buffalo—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.; 181 Essex St.
Chicago—J. C. Corcoran and W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks; Thorndike.
Cincinnati—Geo. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Cleveland—R. P. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co.; Tour.
Columbus—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.
Detroit—C. Grimsrod of Grimsrod Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Nashville—Byrd Murray of Murray & Co.; 181 Essex St.
New York—J. M. Koch of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.
New York—T. W. Downing of Charles Williams Street; Essex.
Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.
Pittsburgh—August Buch; U. S.
San Francisco—J. F. Reedy of The Emporium Stores; Essex.
St. Louis—J. M. Koch of Temko & Co.; U. S.
St. Louis—F. Levy; U. S.
St. Paul—J. E. Rounds of Foot Schulse & Co.; Adams.
St. Paul—C. Weiss of C. Gotzian & Co.; Adams.
St. Paul—Geo. E. Lane of Dittman Shoe Co.; Essex.
Vienna—Eugene Eldor; Essex.
The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade in formation Bureau, 169 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

YEAR'S EARNINGS OF WELLS FARGO SOMEWHAT LESS

NEW YORK—Annual report of Wells Fargo & Co. for year ended Sept. 30 last follows:

	1913	1912	1911
Gross receipts	\$39,984,813	\$24,468,543	\$24,468,543
Operating expenses	16,010,196	13,278,753	13,278,753
Net operating income	23,974,617	11,189,790	11,189,790
Other income	2,023,351	615,300	615,300
Total income	25,997,968	11,805,090	11,805,090
Taxes	857,202	437	437
Other expenses	1,068,740	515,827	515,827
Income before taxes	24,072,026	11,288,826	11,288,826
Gross income	1,700,532	964,295	964,295
Other income	1,344,894	178,047	178,047
Gross corp. income	3,045,426	1,142,342	1,142,342
Per cent on cap. stock	12.71	11.05	11.05

At the annual meeting, A. Christeson, vice-president and general manager of the company at San Francisco, was elected to succeed William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific, resigned. Other retiring directors were re-elected.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR FREIGHT CARS

NEW YORK—Net surplus of freight cars Oct. 1, according to American Railway Association, was 10,374, compared with 40,150 Sept. 15, a decrease of 29,776. This change was brought about by a decrease in the gross surplus of cars from 81,733 to 41,994, an increase in total shortages reported from 21,594 to 31,620. With so heavy a demand for cars evident in the last half of September, it is probable that at the present time there is no net surplus, and that the next report, that for Oct. 15, will show a considerable net shortage.

RAIL ORDERS PHILADELPHIA

The report that the Great Northern had ordered 5000 tons of steel rails from Pennsylvania Steel Company is untrue. The company may obtain some work from that road for 1914, but nothing definite has been done as yet.

CHICAGO—At Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway annual meeting, resolution was adopted to lease St. Louis & Kansas City Short line.

CATTLE SUPPLY CONSERVATION NOW APPARENT

Three Leading Livestock Markets of the West Reflect Substantial Decrease in Receipt of Calves—Better Outlook

NINE MONTHS' SHOW

NEW YORK—Western livestock centers are showing the effects of the propaganda among cattle interests against slaughtering young livestock. The three leading markets of Kansas City, St. Paul and St. Joseph all reflect a substantial decrease in receipts of calves, a very much larger decrease in slaughtering and an increase in every case of shipments to the country.

Comparing the first nine months of 1913 with those of 1912, Kansas City shows a decrease in receipts of calves of 7 per cent, St. Paul a loss of 13 per cent and St. Joseph 20 per cent. Each of these places has cut down much more than proportionately the number of calves slaughtered. Kansas City for these nine months last year took 99,431 head of calves for slaughter, compared with 70,034 head this season to the end of September, making a decrease of 29,397 head killed; compared with decrease in receipts of 8664 head and an increase in shipments to the country of 26,537 head. Below are comparative returns for these three markets, representing the Southwestern, the middle Missouri river and the Northwestern sources of supply:

	1912	1913	Decrease
Kansas City	123,802	115,138	*8,664
St. Paul	91,162	102,257	*11,095
St. Joseph	29,309	21,594	*7,715

	1912	1913	Decrease
Kansas City	99,431	70,034	*29,397
St. Paul	8,758	5,598	*3,160
St. Joseph	23,954	15,585	*8,369

A net reduction of 16,079 head of calves received at these three markets goes with a reduction of 42,580 head in the slaughtering of the first nine months and with an increase of 33,729 head shipped to the country.

Enlightened self-interest has led packing concerns as well as livestock growers to resist the inducements to sell off too closely the reproductive resources of the ranges and farms. Advancing prices have themselves helped to check this tendency which is manifest in the above comparisons of the movements of younger grades of cattle. That Kansas City in 1912 shipped only 10 per cent of receipts to the country, compared with nearly 35 per cent in 1913, is a most significant change in favor of conserving the younger generation of cattle.

IRON OUTPUT IN SEPTEMBER

NEW YORK—Iron production in September, according to Iron Age, amounted to 2,505,927 tons, a decrease of approximately 40,000 tons compared with August. However, daily average production of the anthracite and coke furnaces was \$3,531 tons, which was slightly above the output in July and August.

A number of furnaces have been closed for repairs, etc., over the last week or two, and production in October is expected to show a decrease compared with September.

Iron production in September was at the rate of 30,488,815 tons annually. In February of this year the annual rate of production was 33,700,000 tons. These figures do not include charcoal iron, the annual production of which is in the neighborhood of 500,000 tons.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—New York turpentine dealers maintained their quotations for the spirits at 42½@43½ cents yesterday in reflection of the higher prices named in the southern markets. The shortage in the available supplies of spot stocks has compelled many dealers to refuse business at anything except asked prices, but a few concessions have been made at 42½ cents.

Rosin—Dealers lowered their asked prices yesterday in order to facilitate business. Graded B and D was quoted at \$3.90@4.30; E and F at \$4@4.30; G and H at \$4.05 to \$4.30 and reductions of similar proportion were announced on the I, K, M, N, WG, and WW grades. The New York Commercial quoted: Graded B \$3.90@4.30, D \$3.90@4.30, E \$4@4.30, F \$4@4.30, G \$4.05@4.30, H \$4.05 @4.30, I \$4.10@4.30, K \$4.50@4.75, M \$4.75@5.15, N \$5.70@4.80, WG \$6.55@6.70, WW \$6.70@6.85.

Tar and pitch—Kiln-burned and retort tar continue in good request and it is less difficult to supply the demand as there is an increase in the volume of arrivals from the South. Both the kiln-burned and the retort grades are quoted at from \$7@7.50. A good jobbing demand is encountered for pitch and offerings are made at \$4.25@4.50 according to quality and quantity.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT BERLIN—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany shows an increase in cash on hand of 21,000,000 marks.



FIBRE GEARS
MILLED - THREADED
MACHINED
SPECIALTIES
DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO., Elsmere, Del.

REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATION IN RAILROAD BORROWINGS

Highest Interest Rates, Lowest Amount of Bond Offerings and Highest Temporary Financing Since Inception of New Century—New Capital Needed

Slason Thompson, director of the bureau of railway news and statistics, says:

Net funded debt on railways of the United States increased 32.2 per cent between 1904 and 1911. Simultaneously interest paid on funded debt expanded 37.8 per cent. That portion of the debt paying 3 to 4 per cent interest was cut less than half, falling 56.6 per cent; bonds paying 4 to 5 per cent almost trebled, increasing 174.8 per cent, and 5 to 6 per cent bonds more than doubled, advancing 134.1 per cent.

Such a readjustment reflects strikingly that steady advance in cost of capital, as one item of the cost of living, which today has left the railways with a heavier burden of financing than they have ever before borne.

What exactly represents the excess demanded in fixed charges to carry a given portion of the railroad funded debt as compared with 10 years ago is impossible to determine. Accessible figures presenting par value of bonds and nominal interest rates ignore the all-important item of discount. What a borrower pays for his money, as for any other commodity, depends as much on what is received as on what is given.

Such considerations as these are essential in contemplating the analysis of railway funded debt, compiled from results of the interstate commerce commission:

%	North	Under	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6
1900	6.78	4.21	4.34	22.95	32.82	15.89
1901	6.23	2.37	7.19	25.16	26.72	21.09
1902	4.39	1.75	5.44	31.61	29.38	16.94
1903	4.33	1.37	4.79	33.47	32.98	14.83
1904	4.49	1.23	3.67	38.45	32.03	12.00
1905	6.38	1.30	1.11	24.73	42.27	13.89
1906	3.82	.33	.98	23.33	48.85	14.93
1907	3.76	.75	.82	17.36	54.40	16.41
1908	7.34	.28	.07	12.92	50.08	19.34
1909	7.57	.19	.06	12.24	51.45	18.74
1910	7.94	.01	.18	11.48	53.87	18.16
1911	1.56	.11	.06	11.38	60.08	19.18

Two features stand out in this comparison—first, the decline in bonds paying less than 4 per cent; second, the corresponding advance in those paying 4 per cent to 5 per cent and 5 per cent to 6 per cent. Furthermore, the bulk of this shift has occurred since 1904, shown to be the turning point marking inception of the present rise in capital costs. By 1911 the 2 per cent to 3 per cent bond has almost disappeared, and the 3 per cent to 4 per cent constitute only one ninth of the total, where in 1904 they had been over one third. The 4s to 5s, beginning an almost unbroken rise, climb by 1911 to 60.08 per cent of the entire railway funded debt. In seven years 5 per cent to 6 per cent money in railways has climbed from \$94,000,000 to \$1,883,000,000, 4 per cent to 5 per cent money has climbed from \$2,146,000,000 to \$5,897,000,000 and 3 per cent to 4 per cent money has fallen from \$2,576,000,000 to \$1,117,000,000.

Striking as is this showing, it does not adequately portray the change. As bonds generally are issued for long periods, the railways today are paying interest on debt incurred in large part during more propitious years, an advantage which operates to offset largely the higher rates paid on newer money and to hold down the average.

Listing of bonds in 1900 reflected only partially the gradual revival of confidence among investors. Both 1900 and 1901 were years of refunding former temporary financing, but in the later year, with the advent of the great era of consolidations, listings, reached the largest aggregate in the history of the exchange. Railroad bonds alone totaled \$667,000,000. Heavy listings continued into 1902, largely for control of other properties, but there was also a free use of bonds for improvements and additions, furthered by an easing of money in early 1903.

A financial depression in the latter half of that year caused a slump to \$271,000,000 in bond listings, and railways again resorted to temporary financing to cover immediate needs. So it was that 1904 again was a year of refunding short term notes, the Lake Shore alone issuing \$40,000,000 to replace notes sold in 1903. The following year, 1905, was another oasis in the desert. Prompt to seize the advantage of cheaper money, large issues were put out on a wave of improvements and extensions to road, and the total, at \$538,000,000, was exceeded only by the record year 1901.

In 1906 bond listings, at \$306,000,000, were below either of the two previous years.

New issues for railroad extensions, additions and betterments in 1907 would have exceeded any previous year in history had sailing been favorable. Acute disturbance of confidence sent money soaring and in the closing months rates, touching 16 per cent for 90-day loans in November, became absolutely prohibitive. Bond listings fell to the bottom for the period under review; temporary financing through short term notes vaulted and then fell flat, in the second half year even these high interest bearing issues being cut off.

After-effects of this disastrous year were seen in 1908, again largely a year

of providing previous financing. Hardly a short term note was seen in the second half year, but bond listings jumped to \$506,000,000 against \$268,000,000 in 1907, the largest, except one year, since 1901.

Remarkable ease of flotations in the late months continued, and the listings for 1909 were a striking proof of the credit revival. The bonds, at \$770,000,000, touched the highest mark ever recorded. Rail securities embodied the bulk of record listings for all classes of stocks and bonds.

But after this the deluge. Under slackening commercial activity new bond listings again shrank, in 1910 the railway total not only falling \$336,000,000 under 1909, but under 1908, 1905 and 19

Leading Events in Athletics

LAST PRACTISE FOR ELEVEN AT HARVARD TODAY

Coach Haughton Will Put Crimson Squad Through Final Workout This Afternoon in Readiness for Williams Game

TEAM IS IMPROVING

Candidates for the Harvard varsity football team are to be put through light secret practice on Soldiers field this afternoon in their final practice of the week preparatory to the game with Williams tomorrow afternoon. It will be the third game on the Crimson schedule, and Williams is expected to prove the hardest opponent that has faced Harvard so far this fall. The Williams team eleven is being coached by former Capt. Fred Daley of Yale, and appears to be stronger than in 1911 and 1912.

How much progress Harvard has been able to make during the past week behind the closed gates of Soldiers field, will not be definitely known until after tomorrow's game. Head Coach Haughton and his fine corps of assistants have been hard at work with the men, and they have been given the most strenuous workouts of the season. They have had to face the second eleven in three days of the hardest kind of scrimmage work, in addition to signal drills, individual coaching, etc.

It is expected that the Crimson will present its strongest line for the first time this year when it faces Williams. Trumbull was to have played center and Pennekot guard in the game against Bates, but an eleven-hour shift was made and neither got into the game. Unless conditions are unfavorable Saturday, they will surely start against Williams. This should greatly strengthen the Crimson in both offensive and defensive work as the substitutes are not in the same class with these two veterans. Captain Storer and Hitchcock will again hold down the tackle positions, and both are playing the best game of their careers. Mills has been showing much improvement at guard and should develop into championship form before the season is much farther advanced.

O'Brien is showing 1912 form at end and is sure of his place. At the other end, Millholland has been showing up strongly of late. He watches his end closely on the defensive and has shown considerable proficiency in receiving the forward pass for gains in the attack. Coolidge has not been in the lineup of late but is expected to get back soon. It will be a great battle between these two players for the position and as Millholland is a good drop-kicker, he should make the place, other things being equal.

The backfield is beginning to take definite shape with the exception of the quarterback position. What a wonderful backfield it promises to develop into! Some critics seem to feel that the absence of Wendell will make it weaker than that of 1912; but those who have followed the work of Mahan, Brickley and Hardwick this fall and in the past two or three years are picking them to make up one of the greatest backfields ever known to football.

Brickley and Hardwick are now playing as well as they did at the top of their form in 1912. Brickley is the line plunging back and Hardwick circles the ends and rushes between tackle and end and tackle and guard. He is also doing the punting and in all departments he is among the best. Mahan is the new man in the combination. He has played in both the games contested this fall and has shown up strongly. His breaking up of interference and getting the man on the secondary defense against Bates was very good. His throwing of the forward pass was accurate and well concealed in its execution, and his open-field running was all that could be asked for. He also kicked a fine field goal from about the 85-yard line and punted well after Hardwick left the game.

Quarterbacks continues rather uncertain, although it now looks as if Logan would be the first choice with Freedley and Bradlee the substitutes. Logan has had considerable experience in the position and should improve under the coaching of Wigglesworth, who returned to Cambridge this week and is now looking out for that position. Bradlee is new at the place, and while he gives some promise does not now appear as a promising man for the place this fall.

As a team the players have not yet shown much form. Considerable attention is now being paid to developing team play, and with such a fine lot of individual players the coaches should have little trouble in bringing out a well-balanced eleven by the time for playing the Princeton and Yale contests.

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WILLIAMS HAS FORMATION DRILL
WILLIAMSTOWN.—Contrary to expectations, there was no scrimmage for the Williams squad Thursday. Coach Daly spent the whole afternoon in drilling the varsity in the new formations learned this week.

PITTSBURGH IS VICTOR BY 5-0 OVER CLEVELAND

Winners Shut Out Visitors in Fourth Game of Intercity Series—Official Figures Given Out

PITTSBURGH.—The Pittsburgh Nationals shut out the Cleveland Americans Thursday by a score of 5 to 0 in the fourth game of the inter-city series. The clubs are now even with two wins each. Adams, for Pittsburgh, pitched effectively and only once did the Cleveland advance a runner as far as third base.

Carey's triple, Wagner's single and a base on balls when the bases were filled, gave Pittsburgh two runs in the first inning. The locals made two more in the fourth. Kahler replaced Mitchell in the beginning of the fifth. Pittsburgh's fifth and last run was scored in the seventh on a base on balls to Dolan and McCarthy's double. The official figures as given out by the national commission were: Attendance, 6944. Receipts, \$5618. Players' share, \$3033.72. Each club's share, \$1011.24. National commission's share, \$561.80. The score:

PITTSBURGH	AB.	R.	H.	TR.	P.O.	A.	E.
Dolan, 1b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carey, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCarthy, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell, 4b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
M. Mitchell, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simon, c.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adams, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	5	7	11	27	13	0

Totals	33	0	8	8	24	7	2
Innings	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	2	0	1	0
Two-base hits, M. Mitchell, McCarthy.							
Three-base hit, Carey. Hits, off W. Mitchell							
5 in 4 innings, off Kahler in 3 innings,							
off Cullop, 1 in 1 inning. Stolen bases,							
Wagner, Mott, Dolan. Bases on balls							
off M. Mitchell 3, off Kahler 2, off Adams							
3. Wild pitch—Cullop. Bases on errors—							
Pittsburgh 2. Left on bases, Cleveland 9.							
Struck out, by W. Mitchell							
4, by Kahler 4, by Cullop 2.							
Double play, Dineen at plate,							
Emslie on bases, Evans in right field,							
Eason in left field.							

THE HOME FORUM

Steam Radiators and the Modern House

In modern houses the steam radiator has introduced a problem which the interior decorator has not yet solved very satisfactorily, though they are doing their best. When the coil of pipes is hidden in any way, especially if it is set into the wall, there has to be a greater expense of heat and therefore of coal to accomplish the same results in warming the room. Many contrivances have been tried. Sometimes the radiator is circular with an ornamental flat top that looks almost like a pleasant kind of table. But it is not, and nothing can make it anything but a radiator. Sometimes the radiator is hidden under a window seat, lined with asbestos, but this, too, is an evident makeshift. When the radiator for the dining room is made with a dish-warming closet in the top, as illustrated in an article in *Suburban Life*, it seems to serve a double purpose and somehow is less objectionable with its ornamental doors than the uncompromising rows of pipe. The gilded steam radiator is the least artistic, decorators say, unless it chances to tone best with the wall paper. Against light walls the silvered radiator is least conspicuous. The pipes may be bronzed and elaborately decorated by skillful designers.

The radiator often stands before a window to heat the fresh air that in American houses is usually admitted by an inch or two of open sash. Sometimes the radiator is connected with an outdoor shaft at the bottom and the fresh air is constantly pouring across the pipes to reach the room warm.

Metal screens of various sorts have been devised for the radiator, and a Japanese screen is quite satisfactory. A thin curtain, hung perhaps from a shelf

over the radiator, does not greatly diminish the radiation. A built-in bookcase, for example, may leave one space free for the radiator, where behind a curtain it does its genial service unseen. Sometimes a light closet is built around the radiator to look like a cabinet, the heat escaping through ornamental scrolls.

Editors

Editors edit for the excellent reason that editing is necessary—always. They do too much of it often, and they do it all not infrequently, but in their varying degrees of competency they more than justify their existence by turning vast quantities of hasty, slipshod writing into English or whatever their language may be that shows a fair regard for the accepted rules of grammar and punctuation.—New York Times.

Fuller and Fuller's Soap Once Familiar

The fuller was a familiar member of the industrial world in New England years ago when much of the cloth was woven at home, and the "refiner's fire" and "fullers' soaps" are found way back in Malachi. Some of the cloth made in New England used to be distinguished as full cloth, and it meant the cloth that had passed through the fuller's hands. To "full" cloth was to make it thick and firm by treatment in various ways, notably by fuller's earth, which had such properties, when dissolved in water, that it puckered or pulled up the warp and woof of the weaving and made it close and compact. Linsey woolsey is an example of cloth that was made of linen

and wool and later of cotton and wool. It was a flimsy material and could of course not be full or made compact like all-wool cloth, since the action of the solution on the wool and linen was different. "Dyed in the wool" is another phrase of the old days when cloth might be dyed after weaving, which risked that it might show white in some threads, which was not so likely to happen when it was "dyed in the wool."

The Pear Tree

Han, the wise Emperor, bade his son: "Look thou
For merit where thou seest humility.
As they who strip the pear tree seek for fruit
Upon the branches bending to the ground."
—Allen Upward in Poetry.

JESUS THE MODEL IN HEALING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is a command in the Epistle to the Colossians to "do all in the name of the Lord Jesus," and the third and fourth chapters of the Acts contain many references to speaking and acting in, through, or by the name of Jesus. These are introduced as bearing especially upon the healing of the lame man at the gate of the temple by Peter and John, and Peter expressed his understanding of the divine Principle which Jesus demonstrated, and upon which the healing was wrought, when he said: "His name through faith in his name hath made this man strong . . . the faith which is by him hath given him this perfect soundness in the presence of you all." How did theologians previous to the time of Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, hold that this particular sign of God's power was

to be regarded? and how do they account for it now who hold that miracles (or signs) were a special apostolic privilege and dispensation?

For the work itself we may assume that they account in this way: That Peter and John, being immediate followers of our Lord, were authorized to heal. But for the fact that it was wrought through faith in the name of Jesus, it is not easy to imagine or devise an explanation which is not based to some degree upon Mrs. Eddy's discovery and teaching as to the meaning of all Scriptural passages that relate to healing. In the light that she has thrown upon the subject it does become more possible for us to understand the apostle's words. Having repudiated the whole belief that healing was a temporary dispensation, given to a limited number of people, we can proceed to analyze the method upon which it both was and is and can be exercised.

Jesus declared, "These signs shall follow them that believe." Are we among "them that believe" or are we not? If we are then surely we are called upon to heal in his name. How do we set about it? One very sure thing is that mere belief will not suffice. It will produce no effect for us to say, "In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk"—or see, or hear, or use any impaired faculty of the body. But it will begin at once to be effective if we make Jesus our model and work upward as he did, subduing the flesh at every point until every enemy is destroyed. Of him we know that "The child grew and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom; and the grace of God was upon him"; and later, but still in childhood, that he "increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." And the reason we know to have been that he from the first recognized God, Spirit, as his Father and obeyed his Father's voice speaking in his consciousness, just as we are also to do.

Mrs. Eddy says, "Jesus of Nazareth . . . did life's work aright not only in justice to himself, but in mercy to mortals,—to show them how to do theirs, but not to do it for them nor to relieve them of a single responsibility" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 18). Had he not thus worked out his own salvation it could never have been said of him that "great multitudes followed him, and he healed them all." Even while Jesus was with them the disciples became sufficiently imbued with spiritual understanding to perform what have been wrongly termed miracles (natural results of divine law), but they were so far from his own plane of thought and comprehension of the Principle upon which the works were accomplished that near the end of his ministry he spoke of having many things to say to them which they could not yet bear. After he had left them there came a much greater enlightenment as a result of all they had experienced, and of their need for self-reliant prayer and earnestness. This enlightenment was externalized in the coming of the Holy Ghost or the advent of still greater spiritual understanding, after which they became ardent and brave witnesses for the truth their Master had taught.

Those followers who, like St. John, St. Peter and St. Paul, best understood the

Master's teachings, most of all based their words and acts upon those of Jesus the Christ. Patiently and lovingly he had shown them the Father, and they understood enough to enable them to heal the sick and even to restore the seemingly dead to life. However, nineteen centuries had nearly passed before the Christ method of healing was made so plain that all might follow it who would. To Mrs. Eddy the world owes a great debt for the interpretation of much that no one else had been spiritually clear enough to understand. As she says of Jesus so may it be said of her that she has not relieved men and women of responsibility, but she has helped them beyond measure to start in the right way. Through her inspiration and teachings many thousands have learned to discriminate between the "physically mortal" and "spiritually immortal" (Unity of Good, p. 37) and to recognize that whilst we may seem to possess for the present a dual personality (corporeal and spiritual natures) we have but to follow the Wayshower, subdue the corporeal, accept the leading of spiritual intuitions, and we too shall prove through healing works that "there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved" than that of the "holy child Jesus."

Sabotage; an American Definition

Sabotage is a word only recently heard in discussions of industrial and economic questions in America and we find a reader of the New York Sun complaining that he cannot find the word in any dictionary and appealing to the editor to tell him what it means. The reply follows:

"Sabotage" is used in industrial disputes to describe the deliberate injury, through acts of omission or commission, of a master's property by his servants as a punishment for non-compliance with their demands or to compel his obedience to their behests.

Changed Times at Harvard

A few items from Arthur Stanwood Pier's "Story of Harvard" show how things have changed under the immediate elms, even in one generation. The alumnus deliberates how lavishly he is expected to dine the "class baby," and then the said baby offers to run the party in to Boston after dinner in his motor car. Contrast this with the simple life in Cambridge when this alumnus was there, and we find the boys walking to Boston or jogging back and forth on the leisurely horse car and regarding a bicycle perhaps as a princely possession.

Slow-Moving Freight Cars

It will surprise most people to know that the average speed of a freight car is only 24 miles a day, and one might ship freight in a wagon at about the same rate of speed, observes the Water-town (N. Y.) Times. The general agent of the American Railway Association says that 10 miles an hour is generally regarded as the average rate for a freight car and that at this rate freight cars are in motion one tenth of the time and stand still eight hours for every hour in motion. These figures give only the road movement of a car; all switching mileage, which takes much time, is omitted. Last year the railroads bought 150,000 new freight cars, and this year they are nearly 10,000 cars ahead of last year's record, and yet there is a shortage of cars owing to the time on tracks to be loaded and unloaded, layouts and delays. The railroads are studying the problem to see if they cannot move cars faster, utilize them more and prevent having to increase the number.

Aluminum in Gas Lamps

Aluminum is now being used extensively in the manufacture of gas lamps, this metal is easily spun and worked into any shape desired, and is said to be immune against ordinary gas fumes. Popular Mechanics shows the metal parts of two gas lamps made almost entirely of aluminum.

Creek Child's Wealth

A child of 10, descendant of a Creek Indian, will pay the largest income tax in Oklahoma. Her allotment of 100 acres of land from the United States government became extremely valuable on account of a notable oil well that produces something like \$2500 worth of oil a day.



(Reproduced by permission)

Childhood Home of Titian, Pieve di Cadore, Italy

OTHERWISE insignificant, the small village of Pieve di Cadore, which is situated on the slopes of the Alps some 22 miles to the northeast of Belluno in northern Italy, is made famous by the fact that it is the birthplace of Titian Vecellio or Vecelli, more commonly known as Titian, who is in some re-

spects undoubtedly one of the world's greatest painters. The cottage which was the artist's first home may still be seen, its white walls showing up brightly against a background of dark pines. The renowned artist frequently visited his native village in later years and made many sketches of its scenery and

of that of the neighborhood. The so-called Titian's mill, which is so often to be seen in his studies, is at Colletta, a village near Belluno.

Lessons Sweet

Lessons sweet of spring's returning,
Welcome to the thoughtful heart!
May I call ye sense or learning,
Instinct pure or heaven-taught art?
Be your title what it may,
Sweet the lengthening April day.
While with you the soul is free,
Ranging wild o'er hill and lea.

Soft as Memnon's harp at morning,
To the inward ear devout,
Touch'd by light, with heavenly warning,
Your transporting chords ring out.
Every leaf in every nook,
Every wave in every brook,
Chanting with a solemn voice,
Minds us of our better choice.
—John Keble.

POEMS OF HALLECK AND DRAKE

IN these days the names of Halleck and Drake come glibly to the lips as if they were one, and it is hard to understand why in a little compendium of American literature published about 1850 we find extensive notice and citation from Halleck and no mention of Drake. The famous Croaker papers are ascribed here to Halleck's authorship, though Drake collaborated largely in them and is said to have written all of the first three. Probably of all the work of the two men nothing is better known today than Drake's noble apostrophe to the American flag. Even this is a piece of collaboration, indeed, though E. C. Stedman does not seem quite assured that Halleck really did write the last four lines of the poem. Internal evidence would, however, hint at another hand here. On the whole, Drake's work is more marked by poetic beauty and love of nature than Halleck's, whose most famous poem is significantly his martial "Marco Bozzaris," beginning "At midnight in his guarded tent." Drake's "American Flag" is written in the second person, addressing the flag, and in the third, referring to "the brave." The last four lines, however, drop at once into the less lofty mood usually felt where the first person plural is used, ending with "Freedoms banner streaming o'er us." The "standard sheet" of these final lines, moreover, flaps rather limply in the breath of that inspiration which moved Drake to say that Freedom

are shown criticizing Clinton's great project when they go to dine at Niblo's or Poppleton's. Return Jonathan Meigs is brought back to memory, and the painter, Col. John Trumbull, by the reader of these amusing commentaries on their time.

In the Garden at Mt. Vernon

The flower garden at Mt. Vernon, Washington's home on the Potomac near the capital, makes one of the most delightful half hours of the visitors' stay. It is redolent of olden time, with its boxwood hedges and beds laid out in the formal and quaint fashion which one would expect of Washington's garden. A tree is shown planted by Lafayette in 1824, and there are four awberry shrubs, as they are called, which Jefferson sent to Washington from his home, Monticello—also in Virginia, we remember, home of so many Presidents. These shrubs were afterward named for the four Presidents who succeeded Washington—Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—all of them Virginians but Adams. There is a sage palm which is said to have been in the garden in Washington's day. The famous Mary Washington rose tree is here, named by the dutiful son for the mother of a great man. There is a willow with memories of Napoleon and St. Helena. Many of the trees of the grounds were set out by Washington, who was much interested in the adornment of his home. There is a magnolia brought by him from the James river in 1790. One of the elms was set from a slip of the Washington elm in Cambridge, sent by Miss Alice Longfellow, and planted by Mrs. Cleveland. Other trees of interest are an elm planted by the Emperor of Brazil in 1876, the anniversary of American independence; and a British oak planted by request of the Prince of Wales, to replace the memorial tree planted by him during his visit to Mt. Vernon in 1860. There is the Concord elm, planted 1897 by the Children of the American Revolution, the maple planted by the temperance women, the German linden planted by Prince Henry of Prussia in 1902, and various others.

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A Thought

A thought dwelt upon becomes an ideal, a purpose, a plan.—Rev. J. H. Jowett in Congregationalist.

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What One Has Been Doing

No man gets ready for an emergency in a moment. What he is in an emergency is determined by what he has regularly been doing for a long time.—Edward I. Bosworth.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Electrical Models

At the coming electrical exposition at the Grand Central palace, as they call the new railroad terminal in New York, one of the exhibits is going to be a fully equipped mint in miniature, showing the whole process of making coins. The United States navy will send the bridge of a battleship model, with everything working as in a real ship, and another government exhibit will be a model of the Pedro Miguel lock of the Panama canal, with tiny ships going through the locks.

Safety Roller Skates

A safety spur for roller skates has been invented which saves the skater from being tipped over backward on a rough surface. It is a kind of screw in a nut that is attached to the skate at the back. The heavy screw-end extends down almost level with the lower point of the roller. Then if there is the slightest tipping motion of the skate the screw touches the floor or sidewalk and supports the skater. It may be used like a brake, moreover, to arrest motion.

Picture Puzzle



What American general?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
1, stop; 2, tide; 3, odor; 4, part.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, October 10, 1913

Education Makes an Alignment for Temperance

A VARIETY of agencies have cooperated to bring to the knowledge of children in the public schools some of the reasons for temperance and abstinence as they have to do with intoxicating liquors. Thus it is that the school has become an open critic and opponent of the saloon. But colleges and universities, especially the latter, have not been equally vigilant. Not even on the sociological and economic sides of the problem have students had light, not to mention the ethical and spiritual. The older, richer and more socially entangled the institution the less inclined have been its officials to commit the university in any way to what might be deemed partizanship on a matter involving the personal habits of donors, teachers and students.

Over against this attitude it is well to contrast that of the educational department of the University of California, which is now providing a course for undergraduates which counts toward a degree. Its general topic is "Social Aspects of the Liquor Problem." Several hundred students enrolled at the start. More will enroll later. The lecturers have scheduled subordinate topics that indicate a broad, inclusive treatment of the theme. For youths who wish to be intelligent citizens when called upon to vote on license or prohibition, local or state; for incipient lawmakers who must sooner or later frame statutes that meet conditions caused by intemperance; and for persons preparing to serve society as ethical guides, whether as teachers, journalists or as speakers to the populace, what more pertinent choice of study could be made?

The advantage of instruction on this subject gained in such a place is that it is more likely to be exact and fair than if coming from other sources. The university teacher is under bonds to truth. He usually investigates before he generalizes. He weighs before he affirms. This being the case the more significant is his increasing alignment on this issue with the advocate who is of a more prophetic and zealous temperament. Reason, feeling and conscience are nearer today than ever before in a common adverse judgment on intemperance.

It is reported that Claude Grahame-White is seriously and industriously engaged in making preparations for an air flight across the Atlantic. There is this to be said, if the report be true: that some one is going to make the voyage successfully before long, and that it is most likely to be successfully made by one who does what Grahame-White is reported to be doing.

THE MOST serious objection to be found thus far in relation to the importation into this country of Australian butter is that the quantity received is used long before the great majority of the American people have a chance to spread it.

Changes in the Magazine World

SCRUTINY of the results of some recent changes in American weekly and monthly periodicals is not encouraging to persons having due concern for social ethics. Too many of the new editors and owners have succumbed apparently to the argument that circulation is to be had if ideals and methods of the "yellow" daily press are substituted for the more conservative and reputable standards of the founders of these periodicals.

Consequently parents and educators are now being forced to exclude from homes and from school reading rooms some periodicals that for decades have found admittance without challenge. If this entirely justifiable boycott is carried on for a short time, it will swiftly force a retreat to something like older and purer notions of duty. To omit such a protest by school and by home is merely to burden other forces in the community, that make for morality, with more difficulty in moulding youth of the country to conformity with truth and virtue.

At a time when higher standards in daily journalism are being defined and accepted it is disturbing to note the lowering process going on in a field where hitherto there has been comparatively little ground for complaint. Consequently when a journal that is as old as the Independent passes through a process of change in ownership, of alteration in dress and reformulation of policy, and shows that it can be progressive without being revolutionary and frank without being vulgar or brutal, the fact is worth noting and commending. This journal originated in 1848 among men who were keen in antipathy to slavery. Under successive editors the Independent has stood for a broad conception of human brotherhood, for abolition of war, and for social justice. Incidentally it has also encouraged literature by giving rising thinkers and authors a vehicle for publicity. In its latest form a touch hitherto lacking has been given, namely that of typographical beauty.

Competitive conditions in the magazine field during the past few years have been fiercer than the public has known. It is gratifying to be able to note any sign of awakening on the part of conservative and high-grade magazines to the need for clean and constructive editing and aggressive idealism.

It is explained that the present unsatisfactory appearance of American paper money is not due so much to the fact that the government laundry is overworked—although this is one reason for it—as to the fact that the supply of paper suitable for the printing of new bills has run short. If the bills are laundered too often they fade, but since it is a common experience that they fade anyhow, this should not make so very much difference.

A GREAT deal of publicity is given the fact that the first violator of the Wisconsin law against gossiping was a man. It is but fair to say that women are not responsible for this publicity, but, everything considered, they well might be. Perhaps by observing a dignified reserve in the matter they will make it still clearer that they have not been justly represented through the ages in one other important respect.

BUFFALO regards it as good news that the grain receipts of its elevators this year are likely to exceed those of 1912. And it is right in so regarding it, for the world's sake as well as its own.

VERY much that is helpful to women desirous of making their own way independently and honorably is said and printed in these times, and there never was a period in which women were freer to enter useful vocations, or when they were, generally speaking, better prepared for such opportunities as present themselves. Because of the increasing number of avenues open to them, the proportion of women engaging in useful occupations, other than those relating to the household, is constantly increasing. To the long and lengthening roll of regular women workers must be added great numbers of women who combine the arts and crafts with home duties. In a larger percentage of instances than is generally known the small incomes derived in this way are helpful and frequently essential to the proper maintenance of families.

Recent inquiries into the conditions under which the latter class of women are forced to market their work go to show that there is, to say the least, room for great improvement. In the first place it is too often the case that the competition occasioned by the turning into certain salesrooms, special or otherwise, of great quantities of products from women's hands, depresses prices to such a degree as to leave little margin either for the agent or the worker. Here, as in lines with which men have had to do for centuries, inadequate distribution of products weighs not only heavily but almost crushingly upon industry.

Another serious drawback is to be found in the fact that because women employed in home industries almost invariably carry on their labor in privacy, there is a strong tendency on their part to confine themselves to a common line of work. They are all, that is, moved by whatever appears to be the demand of the hour. If popular taste is running in any given direction, they all hasten to meet it, with the result that the market in this particular is overstocked, clogged, depressed.

That an interest beyond the purely commercial should be manifested in this branch of industry at the present time is encouraging. What the home women workers need, for their own protection as well as for the protection of all honorable competing labor, is proper direction. How they are going to receive this without submitting to some form of organized supervision it is difficult to see. They are not now obtaining adequate returns upon their industry, and the low prices at which their work is frequently offered affects unfavorably the compensation of regular workers. It would seem that this is a problem for the women's organizations, and one well worthy of their most serious attention. Probably better work, better prices, a more satisfactory condition all around, would result from better direction.

What Aerial Experiments Are Worth

THE feats of M. Pegoud, the well-known airman who recently turned somersaults in midair with his aeroplane and also flew some distance upside down, constituted for some days the chief topic of conversation in aviation and other circles. To prove that an aeroplane can be sufficiently well designed to stand such a strain is useful and it is satisfactory to know that there are pilots today who are willing and able to perform such too much value to such experiments and thereby encourage others to emulate feats they would be well advised not to attempt. After the first moment of surprise and admiration of M. Pegoud's performance, those whose experience and opinion are of value maintain that, remarkable as was the accomplishment, it has proved little beyond the fact that M. Bleriot was correct in his assertion that he could construct an aeroplane strong enough to stand the strain.

Fired by the spirit of competition, a Russian officer has accomplished similar feats to those of M. Pegoud. He spent much time in thinking out and practising the various evolutions necessary to enable him to fly head downwards, being determined to insure success if possible. It is interesting to note how differently the two men were subsequently treated by their respective governments. France, as ready to encourage experiments as she is determined to maintain her lead in the matter of aeroplanes and dirigibles, has proposed that some official recognition should be made of M. Pegoud's performance in the interests of aviation, whilst Russia, less free of the red tape of bureaucracy, has, if the newspaper reports are correct, censured and fined M. Pegoud's emulator for piloting his aeroplane in so unorthodox a manner. Reckless experiments are certainly to be discouraged, but to censure a man for having achieved what will always rank as a remarkable feat, accomplished after due consideration, will surely tend rather to prevent progress than to encourage the development of new ideas.

THE state auditor of Minnesota, speaking officially and with due regard for the truth, estimates that in the not distant future that commonwealth will have \$200,000,000 in cash assets the annual income of which—not less than \$8,000,000—will go to the state university and to the normal and public schools. We have previously commented on the foresight of the men who, in framing the convention of this commonwealth in 1857, provided against wasteful and premature sale of lands granted to the state by the nation, and on the equally shrewd insistence of a man of later day, State Auditor Braden, who, as early as 1888, realized the possibilities in the way of revenue from leasing of lands rich in deposits of iron. Minnesota by putting a minimum price on lands which actually passed into settlers' hands and by leasing rather than selling lands to buyers of iron ore, has at the present time a state trust fund of \$31,664,611, which is set apart for popular education. Michigan, which had even more acreage granted it originally by the nation, but which sold its lands without a minimum price limit and rather than to lease its mineral lands sold them outright, has a fund of only \$5,805,450.

If, as the result of this greater economic wisdom of the Minnesota pioneers, coming generations profit, it will be with companions in the same process resident in the Dakotas. When those virgin territories came into the Union and formed state constitutions, they modeled their laws after Minnesota. The result is that today North Dakota has \$50,000,000 and South Dakota \$55,000,000 in sight for the treasury, income from which will go automatically to educational and charitable institutions. There is no likeli-

Outlets for Women's Home Industry

hool that these younger states will duplicate the Minnesota iron ore strike. But they are assured of steady increase of this fund from sale of lands at prices that are fair and above a state-determined minimum price. Some land so sold last year brought \$60 an acre.

There is no aspect of national affairs during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries much more to be regretted than the way in which the people's patrimony in lands was ignorantly or designedly allowed to pass into the hands of private individuals and corporations furnishing transportation. The increment of value created by society seldom has returned to it save indirectly. In Minnesota the state's first organic law was drafted so as to conserve ultimate rather than immediate ends. So it was in the Dakotas. But not so in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan or Wisconsin. Their citizens must pay out of current profits and in the form of taxes for an educational equipment that will come to the wiser states in the form of interest on collectively created capital.

SETTLERS are pouring into British Columbia as into the prairie provinces of the Canadian west, although not of course in such great numbers, and a question has arisen there that is common to all developing lands. This, to come quickly to the point, is a question of providing working capital for the beginner on the farm. American immigrants to Canada and many from other lands are well provided with means, but a very large percentage of settlers have only enough to enable them to make a poor start. If everything goes well, they succeed in reaching the first harvest and in coming out of it with a surplus, but if everything does not go well they are likely to feel the pinch of want for a considerable period.

In the main these are people British Columbia wants. Once past the first few obstacles and they become wealth-producing and most desirable citizens. Moreover, their presence on the farms, the work they put into them, their practical ownership of properties destined in a few years to become valuable, are factors in the case that entitle them to credit. If helped financially at the start, they will meet their obligations in due time, with interest. The banks are in no position, perhaps, to go into this form of credits; they mean long time; they are contrary to the modern conception of the functions of a bank. But the government, a directly interested party, can afford the necessary relief. The postal savings deposits are at its disposal. Guaranteed as their safety is by the national treasury, these funds, it is felt, could not be put to better use than that of helping the new settler to become established.

In a short time a committee representing the Vancouver Board of Trade is to take this matter up with the Canadian minister of finance and the result of the interview may be an undertaking by the Ottawa government to at least carry on some experiments in farm credits. It would seem from the experience in other countries, Ireland and Germany in particular, that the experimental stage had been long since passed, but this is a matter each country must settle for itself and along its own peculiar lines. It is to be hoped that Vancouver, advanced in so many other particulars, will be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of this continent, if it have the opportunity, that farm credits carry no risks that any government mindful of the welfare of all its people should hesitate to take.

THE moralist is to find in the administrative record of Colonel Goethals a lesson for all time as to the results of honor plus will to achieve and professional efficiency. The economist and statesman is to find in the isthmian shortcut a major factor in shaping twentieth century political and industrial history. The mariner, trader and tourist are to look upon the canal as a feat in engineering wrought to shrink the earth, reduce voyages and make over the world's time schedules and transport rates for their benefit. But what of the artist, the lover of the beautiful? Is he to be drawn thither by any proofs of man's skill in combining the great in engineering with the great in civic planning and adorning? Fortunately those persons who have seen Pennell's etchings of the canal while it was being built will have no doubt as to the esthetic appeal of the work at that stage. But what of the permanent appeal?

Quite early in the process of making this waterway the national commission of fine arts was enlisted in the endeavor to conserve ideals of beauty as well as of utility. Its formal preliminary report is soon to be made public. With its publication the country will know definitely what already has been done, and what awaits the doing, if full advantage is to be taken of exceptional opportunities such as any refined nation would be prompt to seize. It will be found, we believe, that so far as the canal itself is concerned there is little that needs to be done. As one of the commissioners has said, he being a great sculptor, "The canal, like the Pyramids, is impressive from its scale, simplicity and directness. To attempt to beautify it would be an impertinence." Where the artist adviser can aid the government, and no doubt will do so, will be in devising those forms of lighthouses, public buildings, docks and entrance monuments which will be needed in the zone and on the islands of the terminal harbors. He can give to these otherwise prosaic structures a symbolic character worthy of their site and use. He also, in conjunction with the city planner and social engineer, can aid the government in making the towns that are to expand with the coming years charming in accord with the best contemporary urban ideals. Especially in the new town of Balboa at the Pacific end of the canal will there be a chance for the United States to teach the nations how to create and carry on a community life under conditions that are peculiar to the climate.

AVIATION is not to be advanced very rapidly by extraordinary performances. What the world is looking and waiting for is something like an assurance of reliable navigation under ordinary conditions.

STILL, the average man in the United States, although fully aware of the penalty by this time, will doubtless continue to strive for the higher percentage points in the income tax scale.

ONE of the wonders of the period is that people who are so occupied with and wrapped up in the game of baseball during the progress of the world series can settle down to literary work.

Farm Loans in British Columbia

Beautifying Panama for the World

Conserving Land Values for Schools